Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863. NUMBER 160.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The River—Appearance of Chattanooga—Mortality in the Hospitals—List of Deaths—The Hospital Cemetery—Difficulties in Getting to the Front, &c.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 10, 1863.

The rain that for two days has deluged the town and swollen the river, has ceased, and to-day the sun is shining.

The work on the defenses of the "Valley City," which received a temporary check, has been renewed, and details from all the regiments have been formed into "pick" and "shovel" brigades. Already the change in the appearance of the town is quite visible, and when all has been completed that has been laid out, I question whether the natives of the place will be able to see any resemblance between the quiet little Chattanooga of 1860, as it nestled between the grey bluffs of Lookout, and the Chattanooga of to-day, with its dilapidated houses, well-beaten streets and gardens, uprooted trees, and blue coated inhabitants, smoky atmosphere, and bristling fortifications.

MORTALITY IN THE HOSPITALS.

The mortality in the hospitals in the town is very large. I do not know the exact number of the wounded and sick in the hospitals, but I find, on examining the register, that since the opening of the hospital cemetery, November 23, there have been interred 247 who have died of wounds and diseases in the last seventeen days. The total number interred, including those killed in action, is 405. This does not include those killed at Chattanooga, and buried on the field, and in other hospitals. Nearly all of these, or fully 225 of the 247, have died of wounds received in the late battle. When we add to these those who have died in Sherman's and Hooker's commands, the number of deaths will be largely increased.

Physicians tell me that there are a large number of cases of gangrene in the hospitals, from which disease many of the above number have died. The Surgeons, I observe, are doing all in their power for the wounded and sick. Below is a list of all who have died in hospital since November 23, as registered in the books of the post Quartermaster. The bodies of eleven have been sent north; the balance are buried here.

DIED OF WOUNDS AND DISEASES IN CHATTANOOGA HOSPITALS.

[We omit the names of all but Northwestern troops.—EDS. TRIB.]

A Gates, A, 44th Ind., Dec. 6.
Corporal Goned, H, 9th Ind., Nov. 24.
W R Walker, B, 3d Ind., Nov. 26.
Jacob Vance, E, 4th Iowa, Nov. 20.
Andrew Nelson, D, 7th Ind., Dec. 5.
M Coske, F, 6th Ind., Nov. 27.
A Pierce, D, 1st Batt. Pioneer Corps, Nov. 26.
Mack Rutner, D, 82d Ind., Nov. 25.
C Bettsnier, K, 27th Mo., Nov. 26.
C Buchwick, H, 101st Ind., Nov. 26.
P P Talbot, B, 2d Minn., Nov. 28.
Jas McCoy, D, 82d Ind., Nov. 27.
Iven Arrick, H, 75th Ind., Nov. 27.
D Grable, C, 2d Minn., Nov. 27.
A B Moore, C, 35th Illinois, Nov. 28.
H Barron, H, 10th Illinois, Nov. 28.
John Kenna, F, 37th Indiana, Nov. 26.
Wm R Creek, E, 15th Indiana, Nov. 26.
A J Miller, E, 15th Indiana, Nov. 26.
Capt J F Marrow, C, 15th Indiana, Nov. 26.
John Powell, I, 40th Indiana, Dec. 7.
J B Elrod, C, 40th Indiana, Dec. 7.
J H Daily, H, 40th Indiana, Dec. 7.
Lieut J Elliott, I, 73d Illinois, Dec. 3.
Wm Williams, H, 9th Indiana, Dec. 7.
Wm S Little, G, 100th Indiana, Dec. 7.
C C Cram, F, 2d Minnesota, Dec. 7.
H Hopoch, H, 26th Indiana, Dec. 7.
M M Sales, K, 80th Illinois, Dec. 7.
Capt E H Hartman, 2d Missouri, Dec. 7.
A Moody, H, 78th Illinois, Dec. 7.
A Brown, I, 6th Indiana, Dec. 9.
P Baker, I, 75th Indiana, Dec. 9.
John Blair, C, 80th Illinois, Dec. 9.
J H Bank, B, 40th Indiana, Nov. 29.
Geo H Porter, A, 40th Indiana, Nov. 29.
Jacob Miller, A, 40th Indiana, Nov. 29.
W J Steele, A, 40th Indiana, Nov. 29.
W R Hutton, A, 40th Indiana, Nov. 29.
M Nairy, D, 22d Ill., Nov. 27.
Fred Hilmer, G, 22d Ill., Nov. 27.
O. Sensimon, K, 27th Ill., Nov. 28.
Ezra Gooch, D, 42d Ill., Nov. 27.
Thos. Mahony, D, 19th Ill., Dec. 9.
W. L. Truman, D, 36th Ind., Dec. 6.
Joseph Liverbaugh, E, 36th Ind., Nov. 29.
John Van Brunt, F, 19th Ill., Nov. 29.
H. N. Drubans, F, 79th Ind., Dec. 1.
D. O'Brien, E, 19th Ill., Dec. 1.
John Spencer, I, 11th Mich.
A. Kuzian, C, 8th Kansas.
Wm. Lake, A, 8th Kansas, Dec. 2.
P. Moorhead, B, 30th Ind., Dec. 2.
John Gibson, F, 8th Kansas, Dec. 2.
K. Ranson, E, 15th Wis., Dec. 2.
F. Benbow, F, 101st Ind., Dec. 2.
F. Snight, B, 8th Ill., Dec. 1.
B. Gardner, I, 22d Ind., Dec. 1.
T. E. Polleston, G, 87th Ind., Dec. 1.
A. V. Doty, B, 2d Minn., Dec. 3.
C. Waters, B, 37th Ind., Nov. 30.
W. S. Wood, B, 27th Ill., Nov. 30.
John Wempe, D, 22d Ind., Nov. 30.
G W Chittum, C, 3d battalion Pioneer Corps, Dec. 2.
Geo Gould, C, 19th Illinois, Nov. 28.
S H Standhem, C, 88th Illinois, Nov. 28.
Lieut Burr Russell, A, 87th Indiana, Nov. 28.
W B King, A, 25th Illinois, Nov. 29.
S A Rellins, G, 29th Indiana, Nov. 29.
Jacob Long, G, 28th Illinois, Nov. 27.
A McElroy, D, 19th Illinois, Nov. 29.
S C Randall, G, 15th Wisconsin, Nov. 28.
Wm L Laymen, D, 28th Illinois, Nov. 27.
Wm Ruther, B, 8th Kansas, Nov. 28.
L Jennings, K, 25th Ill., Nov. 29.
Wm Blankenship, F, 8th Kansas, Nov. 28.
E Livenson, E, 15th Wisconsin, Nov. 29.
J Smerhout, E, 8th Kansas, Dec. 4.
John Easter, K, 8th Kansas, Dec. 4.
Louis Nelson, C, 15th Wisconsin, Dec. 4.
J Thoup, F, 8th Kansas, Dec. 4.
D Mccard, A, 28th Illinois, Dec. 4.
T J Burnett, K, 2d Minnesota, Dec. 9.
J R Forsyth, F, 8th Kansas, Dec. 1.
Jas Howell, B, 4th Iowa, Dec. 4.
S Tollickson, D, 15th Wisconsin, Nov. 5.
B Shields, G, 44th Indiana, Nov. 5.
J Helms, I, 75th Indiana, Dec. 5.
E. Swanson, C, 78th Wis., Dec. 5.
W. S. Barns, I, 8th Kansas.
John Thompson, D, 8th Kansas.
H. N. Stowell, (unknown.)
H. Symington, U. S. Infantry, Dec. 4.
N. Decker, 15th Mo., Dec. 5.
E. Seemon, 80th Ill., Dec. 5.
C. R. Barnes, C, 11th Mich., Dec. 5.
Chas. Hatney, A, 87th Ind., Dec. 4.
Geo. B. Inff, I, 15th Ind., Dec. 4.
Jacob Giessner, D, 27th Mo., Dec. 4.
L. Elkey, I, 15th Mo., Dec. 5.
B. Hook, I, 15th Mo., Dec. 5.
S. J. Trepary, I, 16th Ill., Dec. 5.
John N. Hale, C, 31st Iowa, Dec. 5.
H. Remer, F, 15th Ind., Dec. 6.
H. Warner, G, 35th Ind., Dec. 7.
Wm. Bonne, I, 2d battery, Pioneer Corps, Dec. 6.
A. Gum, C, 147th Penn., Dec. 8.
John Shears, F, 97th Ind., Dec. 8.
D. S. Shenk, B, 15th Ind., Dec. 9.
Thos. Croyle, E, 84th Ind., Dec. 8.
H. H. Dunn, D, 74th Ind., Dec. 9.
Adjt. Witmeyer, 29th Mo., Dec. 10.
B. Morris, K, 82d Ind., Dec. 10.
Capt. F. Dougherty, B, 1st Mo., Dec. 10.
S. N. Weider, 27th Ill., Dec. 10.
H. P. Bordner, H, 102d Ill., Dec. 10.
T. Flynn, C, 35th Ill., Dec. 10.
James Welsh, B, 59th Ill., Dec. 10.
John Boss, H, 79th Ind., Dec. 9.
Lieut. Geo. C. Smith, F, 42d Ill., Dec. 7.
Isaac Duckett, C, 28th Ill., Dec. 10.

The graves of all the above are numbered, and the name and corresponding number entered in the books of the Post Quartermaster, so that the friends of the deceased can disinter the bodies and convey them North.

DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING TO THE FRONT.

Until a few days ago passenger cars were run between Nashville and Stevenson, Ala.; but so great is the tax upon the transporting facilities of the road, that the Government has found it absolutely necessary to take off the passenger cars, and passengers are now compelled to ride on the outside of freight cars. No females are permitted to visit the front under any circumstances. This is a serious annoyance to the wives of sick soldiers, who wish to comfort and cheer their brave husbands, but the necessities of the service demand it. An exception, however, is made in the case of Mrs. Harris, agent of the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid Society, and Mrs. Wilkinson, agent of the Milwaukee Aid Society, both of whom are here doing all in their power for the sick and wounded. They are noble women, performing a noble work.

The following are the principal clauses of "General Orders, No. 7," issued by order of General Grant:

"1. It being the design of the General commanding the Department to occupy Chattanooga exclusively for military purposes, no encouragement will be given to traders, or army followers who have left their homes to avoid enrollment and the draft, and to speculate on the soldiers' pay, and this class of persons will not be tolerated at this post.

"2. No permits will be granted at these headquarters, and none will be recognized, unless approved by the chief of staff, of the General commanding the Department.

"5. All resident citizens who desire to remain in Chattanooga are required to register their names with the post Provost Marshal, and to swear allegiance to the Government of the United States, and, if required by the Provost Marshal, to enter into bonds with approved sureties, in the penal sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful keeping of the oath of allegiance, under any and all circumstances.

"6. All able-bodied male citizens not already employed by the government, or who have not permits from department headquarters to follow their accustomed business, are required to report themselves to the post quartermaster, who is authorized to give them employment at reasonable wages.

"7. After ten days from the date of the issuing of this order, the Provost Marshal will cause all citizens who have not complied with the two preceding paragraphs to be removed to such point as the General commanding the Department may direct."

Sutlers are restricted to the districts to which they are assigned. Citizens visiting Chattanooga have to report to headquarters, state upon whose authority and why they come, and how long it will take them to transact their business. Soldiers and officers are not permitted in the city without passes and the city countersign.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, Judge Hilton made a decision in the case of Stephen T. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks, allowing the motion of the former to sell the *Express* newspaper, the joint property of plaintiff and defendants.

Billiard Match.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The billiard match last evening—one thousand points up, caroms, for $1,000—between McDevitt, of Indianapolis, and Parker, of Chicago, was won by the former by three hundred and forty-nine points. Average run, seventeen.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

The President's Message of the Appeal in Behalf of the Freedmen.

From Cairo and Below—Gen. Hurlbut Drives Out the Money Changers.

COTTON GROWING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—RETURNS OF THE CROP.

From Springfield—Illinois Military Matters, Recruiting.

The War in North Carolina—Preparing to Close a Concern.

FROM HALIFAX—THE CHESAPEAKE RECAPTURED, THE PIRATES IN CUSTODY.

Great Gale at Milwaukee, Stranding of the Steamer Sea Bird.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1863.

The President's Message and Proclamation are highly satisfactory to many rebel prisoners. They say if the Confederate soldiers see it they will flock into the Union, being now kept out by fear of punishment.

Many citizens are moving back towards Nashville.

Gen. Sherman has arrived here. He brings nothing new from Knoxville.

The river is rising and boats came through the Suck easily.

There are numerous applications for leaves of absence now, *but few are granted*, unless for sickness.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17, 1863.

One of the most furious gales ever known in this city raged all night, accompanied by snow and sleet. Pedestrians were almost taken off their feet, and a car on the horse railroad was actually carried off the track by the force of the gale.

The lake roared and broke over the beach terrifically, and every one thanked God they were on *terra firma*.

The steamer Sea Bird, of Chicago, of the A. E. Goodrich line of steamers, went ashore five or six miles north of here. In addition to her crew she had on board fifteen passengers, including two or three ladies.

Captain Pabst fastened a line to the shore to prevent any loss of life and sent here for assistance to get the passengers off. The weather moderated this forenoon, and all were got off safely, though nearly perished with cold.

Parties from the scene of disaster, represent the upper works washed away, and the sea was rolling over the boat. The gale having now subsided, it is thought she may be got off without any injury to the main part of the vessel.

Undoubtedly other accidents have occurred, as no vessel however staunch could ride such a gale.

Gov. Doty, of Utah, is in the city, on his way to Washington. He represents the loyalty of the Mormons on the increase, though they desire a separate government. They number now eighty thousand. The climate he says is delightful.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Dec. 17, 1863.

The vote in this State will not be officially canvassed until the Legislature meets next month, but the vote in each county has been obtained, from official sources, and stands thus:

Miller (Union)	8,651
Wells (Copperhead)	1,880
Miller's majority	6,771

The two Sioux chiefs, Sweetcorn and Standing Buffalo, have sent a message to Major Hatch, at Pembina, expressing a desire to make a treaty of Peace. General Sibley has appointed Father Andrie, the Catholic priest at St. Joseph, Commissioner on the part of the United States to confer with them.

A violent snow storm commenced last evening and still continues. A large quantity of snow has fallen, but a heavy wind blowing continuously has drifted it so as to prevent sleighing and renders the roads almost impassable.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 17, 1863.

The City Council of this city voted this afternoon to submit to the people the question of levying a tax of $23,000 in order to pay a bounty of $200 to each volunteer toward the quota of Madison. There is no doubt a large majority of the people will vote for it.

Similar action has been taken in Janesville. Recruiting continues brisk.

The snow storm has ceased, leaving good sleighing, though rail and other roads are considerably blockaded.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17, 1863.

Messrs. Grimshaw and Williams, of Quincy, have been employed as attorneys for William Barnes, Captain of the steamer City of Alton, and have filed the petition for *mandamus* upon Alexander Starne, State Treasurer, requiring him to pay an Auditor's warrant drawn on him for some $5,000, which is the bill of the steamer and officers and crew while engaged in transporting sick and wounded Illinois soldiers from Vicksburg to the hospitals and their homes in this State.

The Treasurer does not pay any bills incurred for the benefit of the soldiers, shielding himself behind a technicality which it is the object of this petition for *mandamus* to destroy.

His secesh newspaper here is out in a lengthy and lying defense of his conduct, showing thereby that he has been touched in a tender spot.

There is a rapidly increasing interest being manifested in reference to recruiting in this State.

E. A. Brewster, of Lincoln, who was arrested by Special Deputy A. W. Hayes, on a charge of enticing soldiers to desert from the service of the United States, was brought before L. B. Adams, Esq., United States Commissioner, yesterday. He waived an examination and was bound over in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

A Union meeting was held at Villa Ridge, Union county, on Saturday night last. Although this is in the midst of one of the most bitter Copperhead regions of the State, a Union club was formed and the names of sixty members were obtained on the spot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

INVALID CORPS.

Col. Cahill, of the Invalid Corps, from Cincinnati, is ordered to New Orleans to supervise the organization of an invalid corps in Louisiana.

DISMISSED FROM SERVICE.

The following are among the dismissals from the service for the present week:

Major Wm. Maby, 11th Illinois volunteers, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts to the government.

Captain F. Decke, 32d Indiana volunteers, for absence without authority.

Colonel John Dills, 39th Kentucky mounted infantry, for selling captured property and appropriating the proceeds to his own use; using government transportation for private purposes; improper treatment of non-commissioned officers, while the non-commissioned officers were in discharge of their duty; and for incompetency.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Platt, 90th Ohio volunteers, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Manning, 33d Wisconsin volunteers, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the government.

Captain John Keys, 17th Missouri volunteers, for conduct while drunk at a public ball, and resisting arrest by police.

Captain R. C. Ambler, 10th Minnesota volunteers, for drunkenness and using profane and obscene language in the public streets of St. Louis, and at a public dinner table; not paying subsistence bills to the commissary department, and not rendering returns of public property.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Howard, Battery D, 2d Missouri artillery, to date December 10th, 1863, for deserting his command while it was under marching orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill reported back from the Senate's Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, reduces the proposed bounty for enlistment of veterans to $100, and of others to $10, and includes those only who are not now in the service.

Senator Wilson's amendment to the Conscription bill exempts the following persons: Such as are mentally and physically unfit for service; the Vice President of the United States; the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the heads of the various Executive Departments of the United States; the Governors of the several States; the only son, liable to military duty, of a widow wholly dependent on his labor for support; the only son of an aged or infirm parent or parents wholly dependent on his labor for support; and in case there are several sons, all drafted, such parent or parents may elect which son shall be exempt; the only brother of orphan children under twelve years old, wholly dependent on his labors for support; where, among several sons, two have been permanently disabled or died in the military service, the residue shall be exempt; and any person convicted of felony.

The separation of the enrollment in classes is abolished. A person enrolled, moving to another locality, may have his name taken from the list and placed upon the enrollment in the place of his residence. Any person enrolled who shall procure a substitute shall be exempt.

The probabilities decidedly are that Congress will repeal the $300 clause of the Enrollment act. The Military Committee of the Senate are believed to be in favor of doing so, and it is not unlikely they will attach a section to that effect, amendatory to the bill introduced by Senator Wilson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Washington special to the New York *Times* says:

An effort is being made to give General Butler full authority to negotiate an exchange of our prisoners now languishing in Richmond. It is understood here that he has expressed his willingness to undertake it, and his confidence in his ability to do it. It is moreover understood that he will be acceptable to the Richmond authorities as a negotiator, and they will be disposed to treat on the basis of considering all our captured negroes, such as are not claimed as slaves by their owners, on the same footing as our white soldiers.

A demand was made to-day upon the State Department to surrender the pirates who captured the Chesapeake, from the Nova Scotian authorities, under the Extradition treaty. Affidavits to base the claim upon were received this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Fernando Wood called on the President this morning, and had an interview of an hour or so. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the nature of the visit; but, so far as can be learned, it possesses no more significance than the similar visit which he made last summer.

The Secretary of War has issued a special order declaring that the officers of the Medical Department in charge of hospitals for blacks are authorized to employ as cooks or nurses either males or females, who will be paid by the Medical Purveyor or store keeper, at the rate of $10 per month. In cases where white females are employed, they will receive forty cents per day. All such persons will also receive one ration per day.

The first bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee appropriates $3,200,000 for pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1865.

The lobby attempted to get the new airline railroad grant between Washington and New York before the House to-day, and it was only defeated by Colfax's vote.

The Senate passed the House resolution giving Gen. Grant a gold medal.

General orders just issued provide that commanders of departments are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men in general hospital within the limits of their commands, upon the approval of the Medical Director or chief medical officer; the number allowed to be absent at one time to be limited to five per cent., and the period not to exceed thirty days, and to be graduated according to the distance of the applicant from his home; good conduct of the applicant to be made the rule of medical officers in recommending furloughs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The case of Canecks and Ramsey against the government came up for argument before the First Comptroller of the Treasury yesterday. It involves a claim of about two million dollars, with interest, and has been in litigation about ten years. It is on account of a mail contract for service on the Pacific coast. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., of New York, opened the argument for the claimants, and will be followed by Milton Whitney, of Baltimore, and Lamb, of Washington, who is here to reply for the Government. The case will probably occupy the entire week.

FROM CLEVELAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1863.

The National Convention of United States Assessors held its second session to-day, the time being entirely engrossed in the hearing and discussing of reports of standing committees. Four reports were finally acted upon, relating to the following schemes: Income railroads, steamboats, &c.; equalization of assessments; inspectors of spirits, and compensation of Assessors. These reports are too elaborate for telegraphing.

The committee upon that portion of the law including spirits, ale and porter, will recommend the following amendments in relation thereto: A tax on hops of five cents per pound; a tax on malt liquors of sixty cents per barrel, conditioned that the tax on malt be thirty cents per bushel, and that the use of substitutes for malt, in the production of liquors sold as pure malt liquors, shall be made a penal offense; that the tax on distilled spirits be sixty cents per gallon from March 1st to July 1st, 1864; from July 1st to November 1st, 1864, a tax of seventy-five cents per gallon, and from and after the latter date one dollar per gallon.

The report on auction sales, slaughtered hogs, cattle, &c., will be of great interest, as well also as that upon manufactures.

The committee will hardly conclude its business before noon to-morrow, though it is in session to-night with a view to finishing up. The members had a merry-making at the Angier this evening. The greatest harmony has so far prevailed, and business has been pushed with all possible dispatch.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, Dec. 12.—Refugees reached here this morning from Wilmington, who state that Gen. Whitney, commanding the rebel forces at that point, left with a brigade recently for Tennessee, and was relieved by Gen. Martin, whose command in and about Wilmington consists only of one small brigade.

The running of the blockade into Wilmington continues to increase. It is estimated that half a million dollars worth of goods arrive every twenty-four hours.

Since North Carolina is nearly abandoned by the rebel troops, there being but two brigades in the State, it has been decided by the banks as a matter of safety to dispose of their specie, which they are now paying out as fast as possible to citizens of the State, giving one dollar in gold for four in North Carolina money.

Gen. Butler is raising an army of colored troops in this Department. Three black regiments of cavalry, recently started, are rapidly filling up.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.—The Chesapeake moved to Sambro harbor, twenty miles from Halifax, yesterday. The United States steamer Ella and Annie was informed of the fact, and will be at the point early this morning.

The government of Nova Scotia has issued orders for the arrest of the pirates.

There are no other gunboats here.

HALIFAX, Dec. 17.—The Ella and Emma captured the Chesapeake this morning in Sambro Harbor. All but three of her crew escaped. Soon after the capture, the Dacotah came up and ordered her into Halifax. The three vessels are now here.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, WESTERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 14, 1863.

We have information that a detachment of the 20th Pennsylvania, while out on a scout, ordered by Gen. Kelly, destroyed the foundry at Edinburg, in the Shenandoah Valley. The rebels were using the foundry for the preparation of iron to be sent to Richmond, and, as reported, used in the construction of gunboats.

A portion of the troops under the command of Col. Wells, and from Gen. Sullivan's column, had severe skirmishing yesterday near, at and beyond Strasburg. Col. Wells took some thirty prisoners, a portion of them belonging to Ewell's corps.

There are indications that the enemy has, or is trying to reinforce Imboden in the Shenandoah Valley. The reasons for this will soon be apparent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—On Monday night, Moseby, with a gang of ninety guerillas, made a descent on the picket lines outside of the defenses south of the Potomac, but without effecting any serious damage. Our cavalry were sent in pursuit.

An absurd rumor is circulating throughout the city that Moseby was in town on Tuesday afternoon. The military authorities have been on a sharp lookout for the guerilla, but without success.

It is reported at the navy yard that the rebels, a few days since, opened with field pieces on our gunboats in the mouth of the Rappahannock, and the steamers, after firing a few shots in return, hauled off into the Potomac.

FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—The Richmond *Whig*, in an editorial, says:

The Atlanta *Confederacy* asserts that our cavalry advanced on the 10th above Ringgold, finding it clear of the enemy. They proceeded thence to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Here they found nothing but *debris* of the enemy's camp. The position seemed to have been deserted on Saturday last. In the town of Chattanooga and below the enemy had visibly decreased his force. The presumption is that a heavy column has gone after Longstreet, and that an expedition has started into West Tennessee to look after Forrest, who has taken advantage of the absence of Sherman's Corps.

The *Whig* also says: Although there appears to be no doubt of the movements of Averill from the Kanhawa, in the direction of East Tennessee and Virginia, the War Department has received no additional intelligence from that quarter. The enemy's movements, so far as known, seem to indicate a raid on the railroad, or probably upon the counties of Botetourt, Rockbridge, and Augusta.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—Memphis dates to the evening of the 14th are received. Gen. Hurlbut promulgated another important order, of which the following is the substance:

It having been ascertained that large quantities of coin have passed from Memphis, especially South, it is therefore ordered that neither coin bullion be sold, bargained or exchanged within such parts of Tennessee, Arkansas or Mississippi as are within this Department, except as follows: Persons having coin bullion in their possession which they desire to exchange may receive permission from the local Treasury Agent to send the same North, receiving back as equivalent such currency as they may choose. Any sale or exchange, except as above provided, will be punished by military tribunal. Banks and others doing a deposit business in Memphis, are required to send forward the coin bullion in their hands to the Provost Marshal, both for themselves and their depositors, to convert the same into currency, and hereafter receive none on deposit except to forward the same as herein provided.

The farmers in Southern Illinois have been busily engaged for for some weeks past in cotton picking.

On high ground the crop is little injured by frost, but on bottoms and low lands it is totally ruined. Cotton presses are going up in Union and Jackson counties, and gins are running in every neighborhood.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, rose to a privileged question. He desired to send to the Clerk's desk, to be read, a newspaper paragraph, charging with bribery a Senator from New England, in securing the release for the sum of $3,000 of two prisoners from the old capitol. From information received a Senator, he was led to believe that he (Hale) was the person alluded to. He wished to make a statement of facts on which the charge was based. Mr. Hale then at some length explained that he had acted as counsel for these persons, and that previous to doing so he had asked the advice of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and others, if he could consistently with his position as U. S. Senator, act as the legal adviser of the above mentioned parties. He was assured he could, and that there existed no reason why he should not. Hon. Reverdy Johnson stated to him that he was himself engaged in such cases almost daily. Under these circumstances he had acted for the prisoners. He (Hale) then stated the facts of the case, and concluded by saying, if there was bribery, or even indelicacy, it was not done inadvertently but advisedly and with cautious deliberation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Md., remarked that he recollected distinctly that Mr. Hale called on him as stated, and reported the conversation materially as stated in answer to his (Hale's) inquiry whether a Senator was precluded from acting as counsel for a person charged before a courtmartial with fraud. He (Johnson) said he saw no legal impediments in the way, or even indelicacy. What he (Hale) had done was no doubt done in consequence of this opinion. Senators do not cease to be lawyers if called upon for professional services. He saw no difficulty in complying unless the services involved the neglect of public duties. He (Johnson) had repeatedly acted himself upon this assumption. The only question that can arise is, Is there any law prohibiting it? There was a law prohibiting Senators from prosecuting claims against the Government before the Court of Claims. He believed that some law expressly excepted cases pending before the Courts. One has a right to go before any other Court in the United States. It was not the intention of the law to prevent a lawyer practicing in his profession. If a case of fraud in contracts is brought before a military Court, a lawyer, whose services are desired, has no right, because he is a member of Congress, to refuse his services any more than he would in a capital case in the civil Court.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether J. P. Hale, a member of this body, in connection with the case of one Hunt, charged with crime by the direction of the War Department, has been guilty of any conduct inconsistent with his duty as a Senator, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. WADE of Ohio, was agreed to:

Resolved, That Secretary Marcy be directed to communicate to the Senate all official reports and dispatches and papers in the Navy Department, relating to actions in which any of the armed vessels have been engaged.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, it was resolved that the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing what he now knows as the new military road from Lawrence to Fort Scott as a post road.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill to grant land to the citizens of Kansas to indemnify them for losses.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, the bounty pay bill was taken up and re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A document was presented from the Secretary of the Treasury communicating the report of Prof. A. D. Bache for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1863, and the report of Thomas Brown, agent of the Treasury Department in California.

The resolution of the House for an adjournment being taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "this House adjourn," and inserting "the two houses of Congress." Carried.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, it was voted to postpone the consideration of the resolution to Tuesday next. Yeas 31, nays 11.

The following message was received from the President:

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Herewith I lay before you a letter addressed to myself by a Committee of gentlemen representing the Freedmen's Society in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The subject of the letter as indicated above, is one of great magnitude and importance, and one which these gentlemen of known ability and high station seem to have considered with care. Not having time to form a mature judgment of my own as to whether any plan they may suggest is the best, I submit the whole subject to Congress, deeming their attention thereto is almost imperatively demanded.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. FOOTE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn till Monday next. Lost.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for consular and diplomatic expenses.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Rogers.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was resolved that when the House adjourns to-day, it be till Monday next.

Mr. PRICE introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of so constructing and enlarging the Northern Canals as may be necessary to connect the Hudson and Mississippi with the great lakes, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—57 to 96.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House passed the bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year 1863.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all documents showing the practical operation of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, which may be in his possession.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Iowa, the Committee on Invalid Pensions were instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the widows or legal representatives of persons who have died, or may hereafter die, after their discharge from the military service, from wounds or disabilities received in the line of their duties, the same pensions as are allowed to others.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to report the necessary legislation to enable persons in the naval and military service to avail themselves of the benefit of the Homestead Law.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Ky., offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of improving the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. McCLURG, of Mo., a resolution was adopted calling for a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into the accounts of the officers and men employed in the western or Missouri department of the army.

Mr. ROGERS, of N. J., gave notice of a bill to refund to the States, counties, townships, wards, cities, municipalities and corporations, all monies paid by them respectively for volunteers in the army.

How it Works Already.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—On the 15th over two thousand availed themselves of the President's proclamation in Norfolk, by taking the oath.

THE WAR IN TEXAS.

Movements of our Forces—Banks' Return—Aspects of Affairs—Unionism in Texas, &c., &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9, 1863.

Gen. Banks' return to this city, though expected in military circles, took outsiders by surprise. At the time he left, and as soon as it was announced that he was on the Texas coast, there was an expectation that he would remain there and finish up the campaign in person. The object of the campaign was really the seizure of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the occupation of Brownsville. That being accomplished there was no occasion for the General-in-Chief to remain there, and he returned to the principal point of his Department. His subordinates that he left behind have carried out the work by the capture of Corpus Christi, and more recently of Fort Esperanza. These two points give us control of the Texas coast from the Rio Grande to the Colorado River.

The region thus fallen into our hands is of more importance than would at first be imagined. The control of Matagorda Bay gives us a region that is one of the richest portions of Texas and the most productive of cotton. It is reported that the rebels have recently gathered large quantities of cotton on the shores of Matagarda, being in anticipation of the advent of some light draught blockade runners from Nassau. Our approach to that region was so sudden that they could not have had time to remove it, and the whole lot has probably fallen into our hands. Being gathered there with a design of running the blockade, its owners will be unable to save it from confiscation. It will go far towards defraying the expenses of the Texas Expedition, as well as striking a severe blow at the illicit trade along the Texas coast. The rebel army in the Southwest will find itself sadly straitened for want of everything that is not indigenous to the soil. The route through the Rio Grande, as well as the points on the coast, have hitherto been available for all their wants. Nearly all the ammunition used by the rebels in the Southwest comes from abroad. There are no manufactories of arms in the country west of the Mississippi, and but two or three points where ammunition is prepared. For this all the powder must be imported, as there is no manufactory of that precious article. Saltpetre is lacking and cannot be procured.

Matagorda Bay is second only to Galveston in importance, and on some accounts is superior to it. The occupation of Galveston would admit us at once into the railway system of Texas; but this is by no means of great extent. Unless the signs fail, Galveston and Austin will soon be in our hands, and it will not be long after their capture, before Sabine Pass comes into our possession. When these things are accomplished, we shall have Texas pretty thoroughly in our control. The interior portion is not very valuable to us, except in so far as the population is concerned. We shall probably send a small command through the northern or central portion, as a nucleus for the loyal people of that locality to rally around. It is in that section that a considerable number of German emigrants settled, several years ago, and had built up quite a prosperous community. When the war broke out they at first refused to take part in it, and held out as long as possible.

I am told by an officer of Gen. Banks' staff, that there are now two or three thousand Germans at a point of considerable distance up the Rio Grande. When the war broke out they fled thither to escape the persecution of the rebel leaders. They determined that they would not be dragged into the war under any consideration except to fight for themselves if too much oppressed. They gathered whatever arms they could, and formed a military organization. Halting on the bank of the Rio Grande, they formed a settlement and prepared to defend themselves. In case of attack, they were determined to fight as long as possible, and in the event of a defeat, to cross the stream into Mexican territory, where they could not be pursued. The rebels have not thought proper to send a force to attack them, and the Germans are said to be there at the present time, in security. Before this date they have been reached by a detachment that went thither from Gen. Banks' command at Brownsville. I am informed that these men have expressed a desire to fall in under our flag in an organization for service in Texas. Many parties are confident that we can raise enough men in this way to take care of the State against everything but the regular forces of Kirby Smith.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17, 1863.

WHISKEY—A dull market and prices down to 80c, with sales of 700 brls at this rate.

HOGS—There was no essential change in prices. The weather was rather warm in the fore part of the day, but the receipts were light and not many offering, and holders were firm at $1.00@7.50 for hogs averaging from 200 lbs to 250 lbs. The receipts were 800. The sales were 46, averaging 190 lbs, at $7.00; 100, averaging 200 lbs, at $7.30; 148, averaging 240 lbs, at $7.50; 131, averaging 260 lbs, at $7.35; 90, averaging 180 lbs, at $6.80; 107, averaging 215 lbs, at $7.40; 160, averaging 210, at $7.30; 190, averaging 200, at $7.35; 215, averaging 205, at $7.45.

PROVISIONS—Lard and mess pork were higher, with a moderate demand. Not much done in other articles. The sales were: 1,000 green hams at 9½c; 200 tcs lard at 12½c; 600 brls new mess pork at $15.50, and 2,000 pieces bacon shoulders at 6½c, loose.

New York Markets—Dec. 17.

COTTON—Market less active, and prices continue firm at 82c.

FLOUR—Market opened 5c better on shipping grades, and close heavy with no buyers at the outside quotations—$6.40@6.55; extra State $7.05@7.35; and $7.44@8.50 for trade brands.

WHISKEY—Market heavy at 94@95c. Closing with no buyers at the outside quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand and 1c better. Sales at $1.40@1.49 for Chicago Spring; $1.45@1.49 for Milwaukee club; $1.56 for old do in store; $1.50@1.51 afloat; $1.58 for Milwaukee amber. Corn 1@2c better—$1.29@1.30 for shipping mixed Western in store. Oats opened steady—closed heavy at 94@95c.

WOOL—Steady.

SUGAR—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork without change. Bacon sides moderate. Hams 10½c for city long clear. Dressed hogs dull and a little lower—7¾@7¾c for Western.

Buffalo Markets—Dec. 17.

FLOUR—Quite steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and firmer; choice No 2 Chicago spring at $1.35; Milwaukee club on private terms. Other grains quiet and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $6@6½.

IMPORTS—12,000 brls flour, 4,000 bu wheat.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

MONEY—In active demand at 7 ♀ cent. Sterling Exchange firm but quiet at 165.

GOLD—Rather more steady, opening at 152¼, declining to 150½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm.

U. S. 6s .... at | U. S. 7-30s 106⅛
Coupons 106⅛

St. Louis Market—Dec. 17.

COTTON—In fair demand. Sales of 228 bales middlings at 73@75c. Receipts, 194 bales.

FLOUR—Extremely dull. Buyers indifferent—sellers not offering freely.

GRAIN—Wheat slow at $1.25@1.30 for strictly prime and $1.32 for choice. Corn easier—new at $1.13 and old at $1.25. Oats 1@2c higher—91c.

Memphis Cotton Market—Dec. 14.

COTTON—Market dull. Sales 150 bales at 68c. Sales 16th, 120 bales. Receipts, 170 bales.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 16th, of congestion of the lungs, Dr. GEORGE W. WEBBER, aged 36 years and 5 months. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 10½ o'clock A. M., from his residence on Twenty-fifth and Butler streets.

In this city, Dec. 17, at the Massasoit House, KATE, wife of Geo. W. Bittinger. Funeral will take place from Massasoit House Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Lot facing Union Park; House and Lot on North Lasalle near Erie; Corner of Sixteenth street and Prairie avenue, 40 by 175 feet; Lots on all the avenues, &c.; Northeast cor. of Monroe and Clark streets; Lake street property; Lasalle near Lake and near Randolph; Randolph and Dearborn. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO.
de18-x757-1t

WEST SIDE DWELLING WANTED
For which we will pay $5,000 cash.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 DEARBORN STREET.
de18-x803-1t

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER! Choice Dairy on hand, in packages to suit families or the trade; also, Choice Apples by the barrel; also, Superior Cheese—all of which I will sell.
17 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
de18-x806-1w D. GOODRICH & CO.

T'WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, AND ALL IN THE HOUSE:
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
Papa in his kerchief, mamma in her cap,
Were snugly ensconced for a long winter's nap,
Satisfied that the Cartes de Visite of the whole family had been taken at EVERITT'S, 137 Lake street, corner of Lasalle—only $3 per dozen.
de18-x777-1t RAY NIAS, Agent.

MASONIC.—The regular annual communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M., for the election of officers and payment of dues, will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, Dec. 18th, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Members are especially requested, and hereby summoned to be present. Roll will be called at 8 o'clock.
de18-x808-1t H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

"LE BON TON,"
Journal De Modes for January.
THIS BEAUTIFUL MONTHLY
FASHION BOOK
For the Ladies has been received from Paris, and is full of beauty and elegance, consisting of Bridal, Evening and Opera Toilets, Bonnets, Cloaks, Childrens' Home and Walking Toilets. Besides this, a LETTER ON FASHION, and the usual amount of Cut Patterns and choice literary matter. For sale by
JOHN R. WALSH,
Madison-st., cor. Custom House Place, Chicago.
de18-x815-1t

STORAGE,
With Dockage, in Warehouse on North Water street, 50x180 feet. Apply to GRANGE SARD, Jr., Office 28 Lake street, up stairs.
de18-x825-1t

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,
(J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
40 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Jones & Culbertson, Chicago; Thos. H. Brown, Chicago. de18-x779-3m

OWNERS ARE WANTED FOR goods in our warehouse, marked as follows:
D. Harmon, Chicago, 3 Wagons.
" " 1 Cutter.
U. S. Telegraph Co., Chicago, 10 Bdls. Brackets.
S. & B., Chicago, 10 Kegs Alum.
S. & W., " 25 Boxes Ginger.
" " 3 " Cigars.
" " 8 Bags Coffee.
D., Chicago, 25 Boxes Pickles.
GIBSON & CHASE,
No. 9 Dole's Building.
Chicago, Dec. 17, 1863. de18-x776-3t-net

TOMLINSON BROTHERS
HAVE NOT OVERLOOKED
THE LITTLE ONES,
But have for them an immense stock of
PICTURE BOOKS, TOY BOOKS,
—AND—
NEW PAPER DOLLS.
Including GENERAL TOM THUMB in four suits of clothes, hats, etc. MRS. TOM THUMB, with four splendid dresses and bonnet. MINNIE WARREN, four beautiful dresses and hat. COMMODORE NUTT, eight dresses—all that he has appeared in.
TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
de18-x801-1t 155 and 158 Lake street.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN SAFES,
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.
Made by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. No business man should buy a Safe of any make until he examines these. They are winning golden opinions from all who see them.
F. W. PRATT,
de18-x795-3m-net 13 Lasalle street.

SALT PETRE.
Crude and Refined, in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH & DWYER,
de18-x810-1t 92 and 94 Lake-st.

PARIAN AND BRONZE GOODS,
LARGE STOCK,
New Patterns, First Quality and Low Prices.
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

RICH GIFTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street.
Parlor Ornaments in Gilt, Parian, Bronze, Elegant Vases, Card Receivers, Jewel and Odor Caskets, together with a large stock of Rare Goods not to be found elsewhere. de18-x812-1t

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A splendid assortment of Vases in Porcelain, Scotchwood, China, Glass, and Parian Jewel Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Gloves Boxes and Dressing Cases.
SMITH & DWYER,
92 & 94 LAKE STREET.
de18-x813-1t

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.
Offer for sale a superior quality of
GUNPOWDER,
From Rifle size to Coarse Ducking. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder.
G. NEWHALL, Jr., Agent.
de1-r541-2m-net 18 River street.

GEO. G. POPE
Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer,
122 CLARK STREET.
de2-r780-6m-net

HOOP SKIRTS.
Quaker, with all New Styles and Best of Goods, at the
LOWEST PRICES
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 Lake-St.
de17-x748-3t-net

HEADQUARTERS FOR GENTS AND BOYS LINEN COLLARS,
73 Randolph Street, up-stairs,
Over McGrath's Paper Store. The best made at $1.50 and $2.00 per dozen; half dozen at the same rate. Call and examine. It pays. de8-x6-1m-net

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies' Work Stands, Ladies' Rocking Chairs, Doll Cradles, Baby Chairs, &c., &c.,
Made of the best Willow, and for sale cheap by
CHARLES FREDERICK, 115 North Clark-st.
de17-x717-4t-net

SKATES, SKATES.
A full assortment of Ladies and Gents', wholesale and retail, at
GEO. T. ABBEY'S,
de16-x690-1m-net 186 LAKE STREET.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
From Western New York, in barrels or seamless bags. Orders promptly filled by
WILLARD BRO. & CO.
de16-x673-3t-net 179 South Water.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.—My office at 122 Washington street, opposite the Court House, will be open
Until the 22d inst.
J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul.
de17-x767-5t

MR. LIVERMORE, one of the Commissioners for Leasing Abandoned Plantations on the Lower Mississippi River, will see parties interested in the enterprise, at the
LLOYD HOUSE,
(Near the Metropolitan,) in this city, from MONDAY until FRIDAY, at from 10 to 5 o'clock P. M., until further notice. Mr. L. will visit other cities and present the subject, by INVITATION, from
Saturday until Monday Evening of each week.
de17-x769-9t L. S. LIVERMORE, U. S. C.

New Advertisements.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.
PROSPECTUS.
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as most specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, THE TRIBUNE heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smouldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, THE TRIBUNE leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities, and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, THEN peaceable"—holding that the final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American people to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies, and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well being of mankind.

The present session of Congress will be an exceedingly interesting one, and we have made ample arrangements to lay before our readers what is going on in Washington, both in Congress and in the Departments.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions accord substantially with ours.

New York, Sept. 19th, 1863.

TERMS.
DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	3 cents.
Mail subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)	$3.
Two Copies, one year	$5.
Five Copies, one year	$12.
Ten Copies, one year	$22.50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $2.25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues)	$2.
Three Copies, one year	$5.
Five Copies, one year	$8.
Ten Copies, one year	$15.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to ONE ADDRESS, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $1.25.

The Post Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed either for the SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1864 will be ready about Christmas. Price 13 cents; 13 copies, post paid, $1; 100 copies, sent by express, $8. Cash orders solicited.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
de11-x537-3iP-net Tribune Buildings, New York.

PRESENTS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
We have the largest stock of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
In the city, and are selling them 25 per cent. lower than any other dealer. Also, a fine assortment of
PORTFOLIOS,
WRITING DESKS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FINE GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
PORT MONNAIES, TRAVELING BAGS,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESS MEN, ETC., ETC.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE FINEST
STATIONERY.
All of which we are selling at the lowest prices.
McNALLY & CO.,
81 Dearborn St.
de18-x800-1t

FIRST CLASS PIANOS.
We have now on hand and are receiving the finest assortment of First Class Pianos we have ever had, from the following celebrated makers:
HAZELTON BROS., New York,
GRUPE & KINDT, New York,
ROBERT NUNNS, (new scale,) New York,
ALBERT WEBER, New York,
J. W. VOSE, Boston,
T. GILBERT & CO'S Parlor Grand, Boston,
STIEFF, Baltimore.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
ROOT & CADY,
95 CLARK STREET.

THE KEY NOTE,
A new book of Church Music by WM. B. BRADBURY.
Price $1.25, or $12 a Dozen.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark Street.
de17-x733-3t-TU-TH-FR-net

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Elegant Embroideries,
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS.
Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Etc., Etc.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
—IN—
Dress Goods, Dress Silks, Shawls, Cloaks and
ZEPHYR WOOL GOODS.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 Lake Street.
de17-x745-3t-net

GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE.
1,500 Boxes No. 1 Dried Herrings,
1,500 Boxes Sealed Dried Herrings,
150 Bbls. Round Pickled Herrings,
2,000 Packages Mackerel in hf. bbls and kits,
100 Cases George Bank Codfish,
5,000 Lbs. Smoked Halibut,
50 Cases Hake,
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
GEO. W. KING & CO., 25 River-st.
200 Hhds. Cuba and N. O. Sugars,
300 Bbls. Refined Sugars,
400 Bbls. Syrups,
1,500 Hf. Chests Tea,
300 Bags Rio Coffee.
For sale by GEO. W. KING & CO.,
de15-x651-6w-nmnet 25 River street.

New Advertisements.

ELEGANT
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT THE
GARDEN CITY
GIFT BOOK STORE,
153 South Clark-St.,
In the large and spacious Store in Morrison's new Block, between Madison and Monroe-sts.
A VALUABLE GIFT,
Worth from FIFTY CENTS to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, given with each Book or Album sold.
SILVER WARE.
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Until they could procure one EASILY UNDERSTOOD AND READILY MANAGED, will find in
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Just what they want. It is Simple, Durable, Warranted not to Drop Stitches; to Keep in Perfect Order, and to work on all kinds of Fabrics, doing all that can be done by Sewing Machines.
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Are just what the people have always needed. They are strong and well made and DO NOT require SKILL to run them, nor a MECHANIC to keep them in repair.
Our manufacturing machines are the most powerful and durable in the market, and work to a very superior advantage. JEFFERSON FARMER, Gen'l Agt. Office 51 Washington street. P. O. Drawer 6273.
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3.—80 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, lying within three miles of the City Limits—part immediately on the Canal—for $50 per acre.
4.—500 FEET OF RIVER FRONT, well calculated for Lumber Yard, Boat Yard, or for Manufacturing business. This property is connected with a railroad and is in every way easily accessible.
We have for sale a great variety of
Business, Residence, Suburban, Manufacturing and Farming Property,
To which we invite the attention of capitalists and purchasers generally.
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NEW BOOKS.
THE OLD HELMET. By Miss Warner, the author of the Wide, Wide World; 2 Vols. $2.50. This work is just now published, and the first edition is already all sold.
D'AUBIGNE'S History of the Reformation in the time of Calvin; 2 Vols. $3. This work is a continuation or second series of "the History of the Reformation in the sixteenth Century," of which two hundred thousand copies have been sold in this country alone.
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Just the thing for Holiday Gifts. Also many new choice standard works in elegant bindings, suitable for presents for old and young.
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In great variety, and sold at the lowest rates.
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The largest assortment of Standard, Religious and Theological Books in the Northwest.
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170 Clark Street.
(Directly West of the Post Office.)
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LILLIE'S PATENT SAFE DRILLED AND BLOWN OPEN WITH POWDER AND ROBBED.—NOTICE.—To Philadelphia Bankers and all other persons who have purchased Safes from those New York humbugs, who advertise that they are the only firm that make Safes that will stand fire and cannot be drilled, robbed, blown open with powder, nor robbed in any manner. We say to you that there is not one of your great Patent Safes, of this make, you now have in use, that cannot be drilled and blown open in the same manner as below.
If you, the above purchasers, will appoint a committee of three, who will go to Troy, New York, and ascertain how many more than twenty of these Lillie's great Safes were destroyed and their contents entirely burned up, by the late destructive fire in that place, we will pay the expenses of the committee. Please read the following, taken from the Record of the Times, of November 1863:
WILKESBARRE, Pa.
"BANK ROBBED.—The banking office of W. W. Sterling, Esq., a few doors from this office, was entered on Friday morning, and a large burglar and fire-proof safe of Lillie's Patent, blown open. The event attracted a crowd as soon as it was discovered, the news spreading like wildfire. Mr. Sterling was at work there till after eleven o'clock on Thursday evening. Entrance was made through the cellar, and after getting their implements in, they entered and drilled through the chilled door, filled the lock with powder, and blew it open.
All this was done in less than four hours, and these are the great chilled iron safes which the makers have been saying cannot be drilled.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 1, 1863.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON—Gentlemen: On the 18th ultimo the banking house of W. W. Sterling, Esq., of this place, was entered by burglars. His money and other property was contained in one of "Lillie's Patent Burglar-proof Safes," which was entered by means of a hole being drilled through the door to the lock, and the door blown to pieces with powder. The safe door was split across its face and completely destroyed.
I understand from Mr. Sterling that the safe was of about the "two hundred dollar size," and that Mr. Lillie's agent has agreed to deliver to Mr. Sterling a six hundred dollar Safe, in order to get possession of the wreck.
Respectfully yours, &c., C. F. BEARS.
WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming county, Pa., December 11, 1863.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—Yours to Lock Haven, yesterday. Among the different fire proofs which passed through the great fire, I found three of your safes, which had preserved the books, papers, &c., in perfect condition, besides one of the Bank of Lock Haven, which I saw myself. There was also a safe of another make, Lillie's make of safe, which was burned up. I would advise you to expose part of the charred remains of the wood work. Very respectfully yours, C. D. EMERY.
ANOTHER LILLIE'S SAFE ROBBED AT LEBANON.—The store of John R. Buck was entered and his Lillie's Safe robbed of seven hundred dollars in Green Backs by burglars yesterday. It is thought the safe was opened by hammers and chisels, having been opened with powder. The safe stands on top of a safe which these burglars were compelled to demolish every time.
de18-x814-1t-1mp

A LARGE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
Consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, to be sold at such low rates that cost will not be a consideration, AT 108 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.
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We refer to the well known houses of Messrs. Doyle, Sawyer & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods; H. W. Hinsdale & Co., Wholesale Grocers; Smith Bros., Wholesale Grocers; Pollard & Doane, Wholesale Grocers; M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers; Rosskopf & Schmidt, Wholesale Grocers; C. B. Hale, Esq., Banker; or any of the old and well established Dealers or Merchants.
de18-x819-3t-net-net

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

THE BORDER STATE MEN.

We have been accustomed for some three years to think and speak of certain members of Congress and other politicians under this name as a distinct class, having interests and aims considerably different from any other party. They occupied a post which might well enough be designated as the Half-way House to Rebellion. They opposed secession, to be sure; but then they wanted to hold on to that which was the life and soul of Secession. Their god was slavery; but they preferred slavery in the Union—as who but one stark mad, as the rebels are, would not? If they could have slavery in the Union, they would stay; but if not, they would—well, no matter what—they would break things; they would do something dreadful. They would perhaps join the rebels even.

For a couple of years this party exercised a most malign influence in the Republic. They had, for a long while, the ear of the President, and threw mud into the waters of his understanding, keeping it from working clear. They have kept on doing what they could to hold things as they were; to embarrass, not so much the war *per se*, but the war so far as it made for the destruction of slavery. They have constituted, in fact, a sort of Slavery-Protection Society. Their natural allies have been our Northern Copperheads, from whom they scarcely differ by a single shade.

But, perhaps, it is discovered that this peculiar party is fading out and disappearing; and the probability is that not far hence in the future it will be totally gone.

Such a party was natural enough in the beginning of the war. Nothing was more natural than that the Border States should cherish the hope of being able to hold on to slavery. Their interests—or supposed interests—blinded them to the fact that slavery was the cause of all the trouble. Or if they knew that it did provoke the war, their hope was that it would be found no necessity of the war as its causes. Or whatever might be true as regarded causes, they cherished a selfish hope of being able to go through the war and keep the institution tolerably safe. And for this they have worked with the industry of beavers and with the zeal of fanatics.

But the unwilling scholars in a good, thorough school have to learn *something*. What the love of study and the appeals of ambition do not effect, hickory rods, vexing the cloth which protects the sitting part, accomplishes; slowly, it may be, but sometimes thoroughly. Our Border States have been the school room where hickory rods have hissed and whizzed with terrible continuity and emphasis. They have been the stamping ground of the war. Here armies have marched, and camped, and straggled, and plundered, and burned fences, and fought battles. Powder and thunder and fire have done their work, and such noise and tumult and shaking of the air and the earth have brushed away cobwebs and owl's nests, and broken up the dens of all kinds of vermin, and let in daylight where it had never thought of shining before.

And there has been a dreadful deal of rubbing of eyes, and headaching with new ideas, working impregnation and getting birth, along that border belt. The people have seen—are seeing—that to keep old things through such eras of change is simply impossible. The antediluvians might as well have thought to save their sugar through Noah's flood. You cannot set up a foundry in a powder-house without some risk to one institution at least.

The result is that our Border State men, as such, are evaporating. This is a fact more than ever distinct within the short time that Congress has been together. Before it met, large expectations were indulged on the part of our peace men of help from the Border States to their schemes of trouble-making. It was forgotten that opinion was all the time progressing, and nowhere so fast as in the Border States. These men have been signally disappointed. The Border State men are like other men. They no longer act, as such, together. They divide and take their places with the different parties, according to their affinities.

What has thus been begun will be henceforth fully carried out. The Border State party will disappear. From that region, now and then, very likely, some benighted constituency will elect a benighted representative; and he will wander into the darkness of the so-called democracy. But, in the main, it can scarcely be doubted, that the Border States will be found with the party of progress; and their men, instead of holding on to the caudal end of it, and being thus pulled along, will be in the advance and lead it. All this is but the philosophy of their position. Once cut them loose from the body of death to which they have been tied; once let them give up the idea of slavery as a good and useful thing, and no men will be freer in their notions, or more enterprising in their undertakings. They will of necessity find themselves face to face with a thousand things which will need reform. And being on the very ground where these reforms are to be wrought, they will understand them better than men at a distance from them, and will go more intelligently and resolutely about curing them. What we see beginning in Maryland, in Missouri, in Tennessee, and even in Kentucky, will go on. Slavery being dead, there will be haste to bury it quickly out of sight, as so much carrion, offensive both to the eye and olfaction. To our Northern conservatives, such men will seem dreadfully radical. Their idea would be, to keep the dead carcass as long as possible, to look at, and smell of; as if it were so much rosewater. But those who live in the neighborhood know better. Let the earth cover it, and the grass will grow all the greener, and the flowers more plenty and gorgeous for its burial.

All hail, then, to Winter Davis, and Gratz Brown, and Lucien Anderson, and the men who, with them, are coming out of the prison-house of bondage, having shaken their garments clear of all its defilements, and are bending their energies to pull down the whole accursed fabric of oppression.

☞ We had seen it stated that the rebel chiefs obtained food for their troops by impressment, but we were not aware that it was the general rule to do so, until we read the confession of it in Jeff. Davis' Message. He there openly admits that provisions for the support of the rebel army are obtained by seizure from the farmers. He gives as the reason for so doing that the farmers will not voluntarily sell their corn and pork for Confederate currency, which they regard as worthless; hence he is obliged to order the rations for his soldiers to be taken by force from the producers. How long will the masses yield their consent to this condition of things? Have they not pretty nearly "got their rights" by this time? It will not be long before they will rejoice in the opportunity of embracing the pardon on the terms proposed in the President's amnesty proclamation.

☞ We have been waiting patiently for the secesh *Times* to make a savage attack on Jeff. Davis for his recommendation to employ negroes in the rebel armies. It must be very shocking to the Northern conservatives to read as follows, from Jeff's Message:

"[illegible]"

in the Federal armies that we looked confidently to see the Copperhead press give Jeff. Davis "particular fits" for advocating the very same thing, but we have looked in vain. Not a word of reproof or reprobation has been uttered. We can only explain it on the ground that in Copperhead estimation it is unconstitutional for negroes to be employed to help the Union cause, but all right and proper for rebels to use them in any way they can or dare, to destroy the Union. A Copperhead is a strange creature, and has a singular code of political ethics.

☞ Jeff. Davis, in his disquisition on the currency, urges a forced loan by means of what he calls "a compulsory reduction of the currency"—that is, the pocket of each rebel is to be forcibly turned bottom side up, and the confederate currency found therein, to be taken from him, and in lieu thereof, he shall be coerced into accepting unsaleable bonds of the sinking confederacy. By this means the redundant circulation is to be "retired," and afterwards reissued, to be again forcibly "funded," when occasion requires it. The finances of Jeff.'s Kingdom must be in a charming condition.

☞ The desperation of the rebel cause may be judged from the recommendation contained in Jeff. Davis' message, that conscripts who have heretofore furnished substitutes be again conscripted, and that the right of serving by substitute be abolished. This shocking breach of faith would not be recommended if the rebellion were not in extremis.

Union Victories.

The Union party have achieved a substantial triumph in Boston, electing Mr. Lincoln, Mayor, by 3,500 majority.

Bridgeport, Conn., which since the outbreak of the war has been a bitter secession place, is redeemed. The town election, on Monday last, resulted in a glorious victory for the Union cause. The vote was very heavy, and the Copperheads made a desperate effort to sustain the power they have held so long, but were emphatically routed, by majorities ranging from 80 to 113.

☞ The Wilmington, N. C., papers are full of advertisements, offering for sale by the cargo, goods which have run the blockade. Sugar is selling for three cents a pound, owing to the immense quantity on hand. All the railroads from Wilmington are at work night and day, to the exclusion of all other business, conveying supplies to the rebel army, and goods into the interior. Over two hundred steamers and vessels belonging to different lines, are engaged in running the blockade into this one port. Gov. Vance says, in his recent message, that the State of North Carolina (which is largely engaged in this business,) has received clothing enough through this channel to clothe her troops to January, 1865.

THE NEW ENGLAND SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR IN BOSTON.—A great fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission will be opened at the Music Hall in Boston, on Monday, and will continue through the week. A grand organ concert on Monday evening, the exhibition of the works of art in the Athenaeum Gallery, a museum of antique curiosities, tableaux and private theatricals, a daily paper, a tent filled with trophies from the battle-fields of the war, and a great variety of articles for sale, are among the attractions. Contributions have been sent from all parts of New England. The battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments, attended by a guard of veteran soldiers, will be displayed.

☞ Gen. Buford, who died on Wednesday last at the house of Gen. Stoneman in Washington, was the son of the well known stock grower in Kentucky, and brother of Colonel Buford, of this State. He was forty-two years of age, and was made a Major General for his distinguished services on the very day he died. He was one of the most dashing and fearless cavalry officers in the service, and leaves behind an unspotted name as an earnest and gallant soldier.

☞ Speaking of the part performed in this war by different nationalities, the types made us say:

"The native arms will get a share large enough to satisfy their utmost desires; the Germans will come in for a slice."

This should have read, "The native *borns* will get a share," &c., and "the Germans will come in for a *liberal* slice," &c.

NEPOTISM.—Charlton S. Lewis, pastor of a congregation, and son of Commissioner Lewis, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to fill the place made vacant by Mr. McPherson, the new Clerk of the House.

☞ Bishop Hopkins, the Vermont secessionist, twenty-seven years ago, rendered himself thoroughly rediculous by asserting in a lecture that "the success of the Temperance Society, should it succeed, would be the triumph of infidelity."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Two young boys, named Shockley and Havens, were arrested at Shelbyville, Indiana, a few days ago, and placed in the same cell with an insane man. When the jailor went to give his prisoners their breakfast, the boys lay weltering in their gore, with their throats cut from ear to ear by the maniac.

— On Wednesday, the 9th inst., an atrocious murder was perpetrated in Leroy, Ill. Stephen D. Crook, an old citizen of the place, was shot by one Leander Coffmann. The murderer was arrested, and the evidence before the coroner's jury showed that the act was purely one of brutal and cold-blooded enormity.

— The Virginia (N. T.) *Union* of Nov. 21st says: During the past week, Wells, Fargo & Co. have shipped 7,633 pounds of bullion, nearly four tons, which was worth $184,935! Think of this, Mr. Browne, and all ye croakers about Nevada, and remember that this is not quite the average amount of bullion shipped from this city alone, for months past, and it is not a fourth of the amount that will be shipped from here next season, when more mills will be in operation.

— M. du Chaillu has announced to the Royal Geographical Society his arrival at Accra, where he was preparing for a new expedition to the interior of Africa, with better means of observation than on his first explorations. M. du Chaillu was anxious to correct a misstatement that he understood had been made at Ramsgate by a lady who called herself Mrs. du Chaillu. The lady, he said, must be an impostor, for he is not married.

— A marriage in fashionable life, says a Paris letter, was celebrated at Paris on the 25th ult., at the American chapel and at the hotel of the Prussian embassy. The Count Paul Hatzfeld, son of the Prussian minister, and secretary to the embassy, was united to Miss Helen Moulton, the daughter of an American gentleman who has long been resident in Paris, and distinguished for his hospitality and wealth. The saloon of the embassy was transformed for the occasion into a richly decorated chapel, and there the ceremony was performed. Among those present were the Princess Troubetskoi, the Countess Lowenthal, the Countess Gabriac, the American minister and his lady, the Marquis de Bethisy, Madame Guidin and Madame Phalen.

— The personal effects of J. A. Campbell, of Alabama, late Judge of the United States Supreme Court, which had been seized and condemned under the provisions of the Confiscation act, were sold at auction on Thursday, at his late residence in Washington. The sum of $3,300 was realized from the sale.

— Letters from Pernambuco announce the complete triumph of the liberal party over the conservatives in the late election in Brazil. Out of more than one hundred delegates to the Brazilian Lower House, only ten conservatives have been elected. The liberals are in favor of opening the Amazon, and of establishing a line of steamers from New York to Rio Janeiro. It is rumored that the American Minister has already spoken of a steamship line between Brazil and the United States.

— Richard Ten Broeck, the American turfman, has won two more races in England, the first the Monkmoor handicap, Shrewsbury course, on the 18th ultimo, and the other, on the same course, the Herbert handicap.

— The mineral statistics of Great Britain for 1862 have been recently published. The quantity of gold extracted was 5,299 ounces; silver, 686,123 ounces; tin, 8,476 tons; copper, 14,843 tons; lead, 69,031 tons; zinc, 2,151 tons; coal, 81,638,338 tons; representing a total value of £34,691,037. The quantity of coal sent to London during the past year was 5,000,000 tons, of which 3,500,000 tons were sea-borne.

— At Glasgow there is now at work a hydraulic machine weighing thirty tons, able to exert a pressure of six hundred tons, destined for the manufacture of steel tubes. It is said that the force of this machine is so great that a steel cylinder fifty millimetres (early two-tenths of an inch) thick is reduced more than a millimetre in thickness, and increased in length more than a millimetre by each passage through the machine. This method may possibly be applied to the manufacture of cannon. The steel must be of a peculiar quality.

— The Virginia (N. T.) *Union* says the Pasionists, a set of religionists, who are a sort of dissenters from the more orthodox Roman Catholic Church, are having built for their use quite an extensive church in the southern part of the city, which, when completed, will be quite a pretentious edifice, a great feature of which will be the ornamental work on the south gable end, on which, within a large ornamental circle, is a gilt star eight feet in diameter. In the centre of this star is a head of the Virgin Mary, in stucco, gilt, [illegible] the Virgin, between the two upper [illegible] of the large star, is a gilt cross, and [illegible] are small gilt stars [illegible]. The whole forms a most beautiful [illegible], and the large star is plainly [illegible] at the distance of over a mile.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Russian Banquet and Russian Manners—A New Territory—Enlistment of Negroes in Missouri—The Court of Claims—The President's Health.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1863.

The Russians gave a banquet and ball to the members of Congress and their ladies, on board one of their largest ships at Alexandria. There was a good deal of eating and drinking, and not much talking, which is wonderful, considering the ability in that line of so many of the nation's representatives. The Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckl, said:

I give you the toast of "The happiness and prosperity of the United States." Myself, the Admiral, and all the officers of the fleet thank you for the hospitality with which we have been treated while in your country.

A half hour later, after champagne and other wines had been liberally partaken of, Speaker Colfax again rapped the company to order, and delivered the following speech:

ADMIRAL: After the toast given in honor of our great country by that gentleman who so worthily represents your Imperial Master at the Capitol, and after the salute just fired, it devolves upon me to make a few words of response.

The Representatives of the Congress of America, receiving your very kind invitation, have assembled here to thank you, under the entwined flags of Russia and America, and to partake of your generous hospitality. I need not say to you that since the commencement of the great struggle in which this country is engaged for its existence, the hearts of every American is warmed towards all those who sent welcome words of friendship and sympathy to the Republic founded by Washington. And when across the broad Atlantic came the cheering words of sympathy, in the hour of trial, from the Czar of all the Russias, our hearts warmed, as never before, towards all the people in that distant land.

Your country is great, and our country, distracted as it is to-day, but with the glad sunshine of victory breaking through the clouds, is also great. Yours in three continents, Europe, Asia and America, ours in one, but spanning the entire continent from ocean to ocean. On the one side from our Atlantic coast, our commerce with its white winged sails speeds onward to your ports on the East. On the other side, on the Pacific slope, our great nation is so close to that of yours we can almost realize the greeting of grasped hands. And thus these two great countries almost encircle the globe.

I thank you for the cordial welcome given us here, and in response I give you "Russia and the United States." May the friendship between them be as perpetual as the stars. [Great applause.]

This was short, sweet, and to the purpose, and just as well as if every member present had a chance to "blow his horn" for home consumption. And, speaking of the Russian officers, in polite society they are not regarded as very polished specimens of humanity. Indeed, I heard one gentleman, who met them at the Secretary of State's and Secretary of the Navy's banquets, remark that they did not behave themselves near so well as the delegation of "Digger Indians," who were here some year and a half ago. At Ford's Theatre, a night or two since, they made lascivious signs to the ladies on the stage, and the relative of one of them thereupon threatened to whip the entire party. At any of the entertainments given them, they did nothing but stand around the tables and gorge themselves with the eatables and drinkables. As compared with our officers, of either service, they are very inferior persons.

NEW TERRITORY.

I learn that Mr. Ashley, Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the last Congress, will introduce a bill this session for the formation of a new Territory out of Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and Dacotah. It is said that this portion of the country contains a large quantity of excellent arable land, very valuable coal mines, and gold deposites to an unlimited extent.

ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES IN MISSOURI A FAILURE.

I regret to learn that the enlistment of negroes in Missouri has so far proved a failure. The loyal men of Missouri charge this failure upon Gen. Schofield's appointee for Provost Marshal General, who has the appointment of the deputies, and who in almost every case has appointed pro-slavery men and secessionists as such deputies. The consequence is that in four weeks but four hundred negroes have been enlisted, and these are generally old, decrepid, and worn out men, the owners of whom were glad to get rid of them on any terms, whereas they get $300 each for them. At least six thousand negroes ought now to be in the field from Missouri. Why not give the appointment of the Provost Marshals to Col. Fry of this city, who, by the bye, has the reputation of being the best officer in the War Department here? No department of the service is in such perfect order as his. I feel doubly proud of this, as the Colonel is an old Illinoisan, though not an old man either. I believe he is a native of the State.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

This court has been in session the past week, Judge Peck of your city being one of the judges thereof. The important case of the celebrated Floyd acceptances, where property of immense value was literally given away by that notorious thief, has occupied the attention of the court during the week. Some of the most celebrated legal gentlemen of the country represent the claimants, viz.: Benj. R. Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Judge B. F. Thomas, and others. The case has not yet been concluded.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President has not yet quite recovered his health. Indeed, on Saturday he was compelled to keep his room. Yesterday, however, he was much better, and able to attend to business. ZETA.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1863.

Senator Sherman has procured for the use of the Western Sanitary Fair, and has forwarded to Cincinnati this evening, the original autograph copy of the President's late proclamation of the amnesty accompanying his message. It is full of interlineations and erasures, giving evidence of the various shades of meaning to a form which the President inclined in drawing it up. So valuable a historical document, it will command general interest and excite lively bidding.

Forney has furnished a highly valuable collection of autograph letters from prominent men, North and South, which will be sent out to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Schofield has arrived, in obedience to the President's summons, and had an interview with the President to-day. Reports prevail that he has already been removed, but up to noon to-day, at any rate, they were premature. The better belief, however, is that his removal has either been determined upon or it is very probable.

Gen. Rosecrans is still regarded his most probable successor, if the removal is made, though the War Office is hostile to him, and may interfere. Burnside is also talked of.

OBITUARY.

Brig. Gen. Buford, a noted cavalry officer of the Potomac army, died in this city yesterday.

Schofield is not yet removed. The probability is, that, if removed at all, he will at once be assigned to some other command. He had an interview at a late hour with the Secretary of War.

ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

ANNUAL SESSION AT ALTON.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ALTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

MORNING SESSION.

The Society met this morning in the Mercantile Hall, a fine building just completed, and owned by Mr. Root, President Minier in the chair. The attendance was very fair considering that only the Ohio and Mississippi and Chicago and Alton railroads grant return passes. We can see no reason why the railroad companies should not grant the same courtesies to this valuable State institution that they do to the State Agricultural Society, more especially the Illinois Central, which is so deeply interested in the progress of fruit culture and market gardening, from Chicago to Cairo. We observe but one member from that part of the State, reaching a distance of 365 miles, and no one from the main line, but we trust that more will arrive. Over fifty members have answered to the roll call, and taken their seats.

The President delivered the usual annual address, which teems with practical suggestions. It was referred to the proper committee.

There are several fine lots of fruits on the tables, of which we shall have occasion to speak so soon as the whole collection is in order.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Messrs. Phenix, Bryant and Stewart were appointed a Committee on Fruits; Mr. Hosman and Mr. Mudd of Mo., Dr. Shroder, Dr. Warder and Whitney, Committee on Wines, of which there is a good display.

The Treasurer reported cash on hand of $116, after paying all the expenses of Rockford Fair, and other expenses, up to this date, showing the Society in a good, healthy condition.

LIST OF APPLES.

This list was taken up, and after going through part of the list, the subject was passed over for the present.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

This soon proved a knotty question in which the meeting soon became tangled up, and it was finally decided to compromise the matter between science and convenience, and adopted the line of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, for the South limit of Northern Illinois and the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad that of the North limit of Southern Illinois.

A motion was made to strike out the words ground cultivation, and insert market, so that it shall read "list of fruits for market purposes." This was carried by a small majority after a debate of some two hours, but was rescinded and laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Galusha moved the appointment of a committee for each division of the State, to report a list of apples: 1st for market purposes; 2d, for family use; 3d, for trial.

Messrs. Galusha, Whitney and Murtfeldt, for northern Illinois; Messrs. Hull, Stewart and Overman, for central Illinois; and Messrs. Baker, Flagg and Wright, for southern Illinois.

PEACH CULTURE.

Dr. E. S. Hull of Alton read an essay on peach culture. The Dr. is one of the most successful as intelligent cultivators of the peach, and the essay attracted no small attention, as will be seen by the discussion.

The Doctor took the ground that the peach was a native of Louisiana, as proven by Father Hennepin, in his first voyage down the Mississippi. It is also a native of China and Persia, and carried thence to England in 1550. He believed that shallow culture, and the cutting off of the top root of the young trees, had had a bad effect on this valuable fruit, he would therefore recommend that in planting, the ground be deeply worked, that holes of three feet deep and five in diameter each way be made and filled with compost and rich soil, and the tree set some three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but were it not for the borer he would plant only as deep as it stood in the nursery. This deep hole filled with rich waste, is for the purpose of exciting the growth of the top roots, which he claims as highly important. In cultivating, he plows deeply, breaking the surface roots, so as to make the tree depend on the deep tap roots, that feed below the usual effects of the drouth. Barnyard manure is the best of all manure, and can be used freely.

At the close, the Doctor submitted the following list for orchard planting. These are in the order of the figures annexed:

1—Serrate Early York.	2—George the Fourth.
2—Haines Early Red.	3—Late Crawford.
3—Large Early York.	4—Late Admirable.
4—Early Crawford.	6—Columbia.
4—Bergen's Yellow.	7—Smock.
4—Old Mixon Free.	8—Heath Cling.

The system of deep holes, recommended by Dr. Hull, was assailed by several members as not adapted to clay soils, or in any other than soils naturally dry like the bluffs along the river as the location of the Doctor.

Mr. Coleman, editor of the *Valley Farmer*, made an attempt to add sound cling peaches to the list, but the taste of members evidently did not run to cling. After various attempts to strike out and add to the doctor's list, it was adopted without change.

Hale's Early was recommended for trial. It is said that this is the earliest peach of the season, but this point was not well proved. Mr. Lee, of Indiana, claimed that it is ten days earlier than Serrate Early York, our earliest peach. Mr. Baker, of South Pass, had fruited it last summer, and found it some seven days in advance of the Serrate Early York, and nearly ten days ahead of Troth's Early, which is the earliest peach sent to the Chicago market in any quantity. In this connection, considerable sparring was had over the value of the Serrate Early York as a market peach. Dr. Hull said its only value was its earliness, and that some of the Serrate (saw-edged) varieties were of much value. The growers from the South part of the State found this variety of no value, and depended mainly on Troth's Early for an early market peach, and they had great confidence that Hale's Early would prove a valuable addition to the list of early peaches.

It may be interesting to state the time of ripening of peaches, as set forth by growers both at Alton and Cobden.

At Cobden—Hale's Early, July 1st; Early Tillotson, 5th; Troth's Early, 10th; Large Early York, 15th; Honest John, 20th; Early Crawford, 25th; Coolage's Favorite August 1st; Old Mixon Free, 10th; Late Crawford, 15th; Lagrange, Sept. 1st; Smock, 5th.

At Alton—Early Tillotson ripens July 5th. By this, planters and others can see what varieties to select for a succession of this delicious fruit.

The rule requiring twelve votes to place any new fruit on the list, was changed to six, and a majority of all the votes cast.

PLANTING AND CULTURE.

The discussion under this head took a wide range, but the conclusion arrived at was that trees should be planted no deeper than they stood in the nursery, and that the ground should be deeply plowed, not less than a foot deep; that dug holes should not be employed unless the soil was thoroughly underdrained, either naturally or artificially. One man would plant one or two feet deeper than they grew in the nursery, but he was soon laughed down as a quack.

Several members came in on the evening trains, among them a large delegation from Cobden.

The session now promises to be one of unusual interest.

The citizens leave out the latch string, and all the members, numbering not less than one hundred, have been assigned places in private families. RURAL.

THE FREED MEN OF THE SOUTH.

A Request from Col. Eaton.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREEDMEN, VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 5, 1863.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, Sec'y Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Committee:

DEAR SIR: I wish you would say to all persons sending me money for freed people, that I do not wish it done. We want to appropriate it faithfully, which involves my keeping a separate account, in addition to the making of so many acknowledgments. I wish people instead would donate to some society near them, and let that society disburse.

I would discourage the bringing of little children down; their lives are greatly imperilled. Eight came the other day, and I felt painfully as I reflected that their parents were to sacrifice so many of them, as they undoubtedly will before returning, judging from the experience of others. In haste, sincerely yours, &c., JOHN EATON, JR., Col. and Gen. Sup't of Freedmen.

The Rebel Prisoners at Rock Island.

[From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus, Dec. 14.]

The number of prisoners now at the barracks is 4,686, and they arrived as follows:

December 2d	468
December 5th	829
December 9th	827
December [illegible]	605
December 11th	737
December 11th	496
December 12th	724
Total	4,686

These men were taken in the recent battles near Chattanooga, and are mostly from Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, and that region. They will average well, in appearance, with the rest of humanity, and are clothed better than the public generally believe, though not well enough for this severe climate. They will suffer for many of the comforts of life this winter, and many of them are now in very poor health. Some sixty or seventy of them are now sick with double pneumonia and diarrhea, and will probably all, or nearly all, die. We should not be surprised to find that, when the barracks are full, as many as 150 will die every month. They have been accustomed to a milder climate than this; they have suffered much in the service of the rebel government, and, after all the hardships and privations they have endured, then to be taken prisoners and placed in box cars and transported to the northern region, being on the road several days and nights, without being allowed to leave the car, and without regular supplies of water and food, is as much as a well man could endure. The result is that very many are now on the sick list, and hundreds more will follow.

THE NEW BARRACKS.

At the east end of the prison barracks new barracks are being finished for the use of an additional guard, such as barracks for the soldiers and houses for the officers. The buildings are duplicates of those now at the west end, and will be ready for occupancy next week. Six companies of the Invalid corps are now obliged to be quartered in the buildings erected for the prisoners, though they are separated from them by a temporary fence. When the new quarters are completed at the east end, these companies will move out of the prison yard.

MORE PRISONERS COMING.

Fifteen hundred more prisoners are on the road here, and it is expected that trains of cars bringing prisoners will continue to arrive every few days, until the barracks are full. The barracks were built for about 11,000, but by some slight changes in the bunks, and adding a kitchen to each building, the place can be made to hold perhaps 15,000.

MORE GUARDS COMING.

Considerable addition will be made to the force employed as guard, as the number of prisoners may increase.

What a Guerilla Thinks of the Chicago Times.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from De Witt, Ark., Oct. 29th, in describing an interview with a guerilla, says:

I explained the nature of my disease, and the length of time which it had afflicted me. I informed him that I had in my possession part of a flask of French brandy, and invited him to test its quality. He poured about half of it into a cracked tea-cup, and drank it without winking; then he put the cup on the window-sill, and, looking lovingly upon the flask, said, "That's the stuff to make a soldier happy!" A bright idea soon struck me with considerable force, and when he, at my request, handed me my carpet-sack, I took from it and presented him with a copy of the Chicago *Times* which I had purchased at the mouth of White River some time previously. He was very much obliged, and complimented the *Times* by saying it was "a paper to swear by." I thought, but did not say, that it called forth a vast amount of profanity in some localities, and was generally regarded less fit to swear by than at. After patronizing a flask the second time, and leaving it about as dry as he was when he first entered the room, the Lieutenant said, "Well, good bye, old fellow, I must be off, for I've got to cross the White before sundown." In five minutes he was with his troop, and in five more the entire party were out of sight.

Deaths in Memphis Military Hospitals.

Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon-in-Chief and Superintendent of Military Hospitals, furnishes the subjoined list of deaths in all the hospitals on dates as below: John Moser, Co. B, 27th Iowa; S. Gunnelson, G, 89th Indiana; H. Sewell, A, 25th Wis.; H. W. Morris, D, 3d Tenn. cav.; P. A. Baily, G, 18th Indiana; V. Holman, C, 9th Iowa; P. McShahan, citizen prisoner; F. Adair, F, 28th Mo.; B. Goodwin, H, 1st Alabama cavalry; L. Keane, C, 10th Missouri cavalry; Jas. Mott, F, 25th Indiana; J. W. Armstrong, C, 1st Alabama cavalry; Alis Megonegal, B, 27th Iowa; F. Eveland, E, 23d Iowa; A. Black, C, 52d Ill.; R. McDugal, H, 3d Missouri; L. D. Simpson, I, 120th Ill.; Wm. Galliger, F, 57th Ohio; A. Brannon, C, 49th Ill.; Serg't J. Dillon, I, 36th Iowa.

☞ George D. Prentice, the renowned wit, and reputed editor of the Louisville *Journal*, I regret to say, is sinking deeper and deeper. The paper has long since passed from his control, both financially and editorially. His unfortunate propensity for strong drink entirely unfitting him for the control of his pecuniary matters, his personal friends have purchased him a homestead, and persuaded him to transfer his interest in the paper to his wife, thus taking it out of his power to squander it, and securing a respectable support to his family. Personally, Mr. Prentice is claimed by his friends to be for the Union without an "if, or a but." But his own convictions no longer give tone to the columns of the *Journal*, and hence, upon the most vital question of the nation, the paper gives an "uncertain sound."—*Louisville Correspondent Detroit Advertiser.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

The general money market shows very little variation since yesterday. Money is close, and of exchange there is no supplies. Of course it is close all round, while the demand is heavy.

The buying price of New York exchange is par@¼; selling, 3-16@¼, the upper being the more usual figure.

The rates for Gold in New York were reported as follows: At 9:30 A. M., 150¾; 10, 150⅝; 12 M., 150¾; 2 P. M., 150½; closing at 150⅜. The buying range here was 149@150.

Silver, 140@148. Legal tender notes rather more active at ⅛ premium buying and ¼ selling.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of this road for the week ending December 15, 1863, and the corresponding week in 1862:

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$26,665.98	$40,802.20	$14,136.22 Inc
Passengers	6,221.34	9,922.94	3,701.60 Inc
Mails, &c.	1,250.00	1,300.00	50.00 Inc
Total	$33,134.62	$52,026.14	$18,891.52 Inc

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of this road for the week ending December 15, 1863, and the corresponding week in 1862:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,420.12	$10,843.45
Freight	32,271.46	24,876.17
Sundries	1,582.92	1,166.97
Total	$48,224.50	$36,886.60
Increase in 1863	$11,894.90	

AT MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of yesterday says: "The money market is a trifle easier than it has been, but is still close. Eastern exchange is still firmer and 3-8 prem. is now the usual charge for small drafts, and on collections."

AT ST. LOUIS.—Monetary affairs remain dull. Demand for money light. Gold did not change hands to any great extent. N. Y. Exchange in small supply and firm at 1-4 per cent. discount buying and 1-4 per cent. discount to par selling. Defense warrants quiet at 88@90c.

AT CINCINNATI.—The money market has undergone no material change. Checking heavy at most of the banks, and demand for loans, but the supply of currency was equal to the wants of the street, and there was no difficulty in negotiating paper at rates within the range of 8@10 per cent. Bankers loan to their customers in proportion to the value of their amounts, at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. On the open market money brings 9@10 per cent.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY (R. I.) BANK.—Mr. Wm. B. Bliss, Secretary of the American Bank Note Company, publishes a letter in the Providence *Journal*, explaining the connection of the Bank Note Company with the recent attempt of the Washington County (R. I.) Bank to accomplish a great over-issue of its bills. It appears that after obtaining the printing of $60,000 by the Company, Mr. W. D. Bannister, the President of the Bank, desired to get more impressions printed from the same plates. This excited the suspicions of Mr. Bliss, who, in order to prevent his going elsewhere and carrying out his plans, entered into negotiations with Mr. Bannister, and in the course of several interviews learned that he wanted the enormous amount of $750,000 printed. These notes were not to be sent to the Bank, but were to be trimmed and packed up in New York, and were to be sent down into the Southern States for circulation. Mr. P. C. Doremus of New York was introduced as the person who was to be the "circulating medium" in New York. Mr. Melancthon Bliss, No. 68 Wall street, was also represented as an agent of the concern, and Mr. George N. Ennis of Richmond Switch, R. I., was introduced as a half-and-half partner with Mr. Bannister in the business. Having discovered the plans of the parties, Mr. Bliss at once communicated the facts to the authorities in Rhode Island. The notes which the Company gave to the Rhode Island officials were a portion of the $60,000 which had been returned to the company for some alterations.

New York Stock Market—Dec. 17.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission and Stock Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st bd.	2d bd.		1st bd.	2d bd.
N. Y. Cent.	133¾	134	C. B. & Q.	117	117
C. & N. W.	47¾	49	Harlem	91¼	92
Erie (com.)	108	108¾	Quicksilver	62¼	63¼
C. & Pitts.	108¾	109¾	Ill. 6 ₩ ct war loan bds.	103¾	....
M. S. (com.)	83	84¾	U. S. 6 ₩ cent bds. 1881	109¾	....
M. S. (gtd.)	126	128¾	U. S. 5 ₩ cent bds. 1874	100	....
P., Ft. W. & C.	85¾	86	U. S. 7 3-10 T. Notes	106¾	....
Mich. Cent.	127¾	127¾	U. S. 1 yr cert	98¾	....
C. & A. (com)	84	84	Am. gold	150¾	150¾
C. & A. (pfd).	98	98			
Galena	108¾	108¾			
Rock Isl'd.	114	117			
Ill. Cent.	119¾	119¾			

Market—1st Board firm; 2d Board strong.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley bu.
G & C U R R.	1087	1044	850	1050	....	....
R I R R.	100	3840	400	2510	250	....
I C R R.	....	1750	700	1200	700	....
C B & Q R R.	250	1750	2005	1808	375	....
N W R R.	1180	10600	200	1300	....	....
A & St L R R.	....	430	2100	....	....	....
Cin. Air Line	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2712	18874	8310	7808	1435	....

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dr'sd Hogs, no.	Beef Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
G & C U R R.	....	....	5129	130	50	2840
R I R R.	....	....	....	340	....	....
I C R R.	....	....	330	87	....	3002
C B & Q R R.	2960	321	4524	426	145	7035
N W R R.	....	850	1330	207	330	20367
A & St L R R.	....	....	380	....	102	1880
Total	2960	1171	10034	1181	723	30454

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to 11,215. Under this continued light supply, the market for Live Hogs to-day ruled very firm at yesterday's quotations, without, however, any quotable advance. Upwards of 14,000 head were sold, at a range of $3.30@6.00 gross—the most of the sales being at $4.50@5.00—the quality to-day being generally inferior. At the close, the yards were empty, and good Hogs were in active demand at full quotations.

The market for Dressed Hogs was firm, and prices advanced 15c ₩ 100 lbs, with sales at a range of $3.00@6.82½, the most of the transactions having been at $5.75 and $6.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

Beef Cattle were firm and active, with sales of 877 head at $2.00@4.00 gross—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.75@3.25. There is a good speculative and shipping demand.

The Provision market remains firm, but not very active. Lard was in fair demand, and prices show an advance of ⅛c per lb—with sales of 400 trcs prime city steam at 11⅛c and 100 trcs at 11.20. A lot of 400 trcs No 1 Lard was also sold at 10⅛c. At 11⅛c there was free sellers, but buyers were not very keen. There was a limited inquiry for Mess Pork to-day and we note sales of 300 brls Peoria packed at $17.25. City packed mess is generally held at $17.50. There is little or no inquiry for Prime Mess Pork, and the market is nominal at $14.00. Pickled Hams are steady at 9c, with sales to-day of 100 trcs at that price. English Meats are in fair request and firm, with sales to-day of 100 bxs. Short Rib Middles at 8¾, and 300 bxs Long Cut hams, delivered at Milwaukee, at 9c. English Middles are generally held at 9¼c for Short Clear, 8¾@8⅞c for short Rib, and 7⅛@7¼c for Cumberlands—buyers offering 9c, 8¾ and 7⅛c. Bulk Meats were less active to-day—the offerings being light and the demand quiet. The only transaction reported was a lot of 24 bxs country-cured Shoulders at 5⅛c packed. Green Meats were in good request and firm—with sales of about 15,000 pcs. Hams at 7⅛@8c from the block—principally at 8c.

The Flour market remains quiet, and the tendency is downwards. To-day about 800 brls Spring extras were reported sold at $4.65@5.40.

Wheat advanced ⅛@1c on No 1 Spring, but there was no change in No 2 Spring, though the market was firmer. About 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.12@1.17 for No 1 Spring; $1.06@1.09 for No 2 Spring; 98@99c for Rejected Spring; $1.17 for No 2 Red; and $1.07 for Rejected Red—the market closing firm at $1.16@1.16½ for No 1, and $1.08¾@1.09 for No 2 Spring.

Corn opened firm, but towards the close it fell back again, and declined fully 1c per bushel and closed dull. About 35,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 94@95½c for No 1 Corn; 93@94c for No 2 Corn; and 73@76c for New Corn—the market closing weak at 94c for No 1, 93c for No 2, and 73c for New Corn.

Oats were in good demand, and the market advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of about 35,000 bushels at 64½@65½c for No 1, 62@62½c for No 2, and 60c for Rejected—closing firm at 65½c for No 1.

Rye was in better request and the market has advanced 1@2c—with sales of No. 1 at $1.03@1.04—closing firm at $1.03. Barley was quiet and neglected.

The market for Highwines still tends downwards, and to-day we note another fall of 1c ₩ gallon—with sales of about 900 brls at 77c and 40 brls at 76½c—the market closing unsettled and dull.

Carbon Oil is very quiet, and we quote light sales of Oil Creek brands to-day at 53c. Pittsburgh brands, however, are still held firm at 56@55½c by wholesale dealers and 56@58c by jobbers. The dispatches from Pittsburgh to-day quote the market for Refined there at 51@53c. The demand here at present is unusually light, and outside or "wild" brands are being pressed on the market.

Linseed Oil is firm and active both here and at Cincinnati. To-day we note sales of 100 brls at $1.37½ and 50 brls at $1.35—both lots delivered at the mills in Iowa—which with freight from there here would be equal to about $1.40, at which figure the market is firm in round lots and $1.45 in retail lots. The Dayton manufacturers are firm at $1.40 at the mills, and the market in Cincinnati is firm at $1.45, and in New York, $1.48@1.50.

Timothy Seed is in good demand and firm at $3.45@3.50. Clover Seed is scarce and firm, with sales to-day of 50 bushels prime at $7.50. Flax Seed is in active demand at $2.40@2.55. The supply is unusually light.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 12th instant, compared with the amount in store on the corresponding date in 1862:

	Dec. 12, 1863.	Dec. 13, 1862.
Flour, brls.	42,338	54,118
Wheat, bu.	679,165	751,891
Corn, bu.	262,480	845,069
Oats, bu.	1,222,979	....
Rye, bu.	119,228	....
Barley, bu.	147,317	....
Total in bushels	2,387,394	1,967,526

Whisky.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 16th.]

Whisky advanced to 90c, but although this was the price yesterday, after 'Change, sales could not have been made to any extent at 88c. [illegible]

Toledo Hog Market—Dec. 16.

DRESSED HOGS—Light and inferior hogs are slow of sale; we quote $5.50 for light, to $6.00@6.50 for heavy and extra heavy.

New York Cattle Market.

[From Tuesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, Dec. 14.—The great weekly market for beef cattle opened this morning at Forty-fourth street, in a warm rainstorm, and, as buyers were led to believe, from the appearance of the yards, with a very short supply of good cattle. The first sales were effected at an advance upon last week's quotations, … considerable number of extra quality bullocks having sold at 12@12½c ₩ lb. net, and a large number at 11@11½c, and all of the real first-class bullocks sold higher than last Monday, up to about noon, when it was generally understood that there were about 5,000 head already in the yards, another thousand expected, some of which came in scattering lots all the morning from the other side of the river, and others were expected to arrive from Albany before night; this had the effect to materially depress the market, so that many of the salesmen, and most of the owners, were sure that the market would not be as good for the lower grades of stock as last Monday; and we are sure that the afternoon sales were not as good, because they were forced on owners very reluctantly who were determined to hold over for the next market. [illegible] The Government agents, Messrs. Starr and Reed, were present to-day, but did not hear of their buying a bullock, and this, when found to be a fact, had an effect upon the market for all of that class of cattle most suitable for shipping. [illegible] The sheep market and the hog market are both depressed by the warm weather. We have never seen a duller opening Monday Morning than to-day with dark street to-day. We think that the full reports of the market, as made up to-morrow, will show harder upon owners of all kinds of stock than last week.

Albany Live Stock Market—Dec. 14.

BEEVES—The New York speculators entered the market early last week, a number of them going to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge and buying some droves, in anticipation of an improvement in prices higher rates than those established last week. But they are disappointed. The advancing prices of the last month have had the effect to draw out a large supply especially from Ohio and Illinois, and the circumstances combined with the fact that the Brighton market was not up to expectations, has checked operations and discouraged trade to the extent of knocking down prices [illegible] How it will be in New York is somewhat doubtful, but even the most sanguine will be content if they get out whole. About 2,500 head have changed hands at our quotations. There is scarcely any noticeable improvement in the quality.

The cattle in the different yards are from the several States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	727	Indiana	182
Illinois	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]
Michigan	1332		
Ohio	540		3830

PRICES—Towards the close the market was dull at the following quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium (₩ 100 lbs)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third quality	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The demand is quite good, considering the unfavorable weather, and the prices of last week have been well maintained. The bulk of western hogs coming forward, however, are of an inferior quality, and sell somewhat slow. Most of the Albany packers have commenced operations for the winter, but thus far have bought sparingly on account of the high prices. [illegible] the week, 4,339, at prices as follows: Prime heavy western corn-fed [illegible]; Medium to light western [illegible]; Michigan and Indiana [illegible]; Heavy state, prime and fat [illegible]. There are no still-fed or stock hogs in market, and no demand for the latter description.

DRESSED HOGS—There is more doing, yet the sales are restricted by the light supply. Choice state hogs would have commanded, to-day, for the east, not far from $8.50. The receipts are light. We report: [illegible]

Contracts for Provisions at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 16th.]

The following awards have been made by the U. S. Commissariat at this post, during the week. It should be understood that the payment is made in certificates of indebtedness, and this, with the mode of packing and delay in receiving, makes the rates 3 to 5 ₩ cent. above cash rates:

CLEAR BACON SIDES.

120,000 lbs., Dubois & Auger, at 9.22.
75,000 lbs., Keck & Shaffer, at 9.20.
[illegible]
[illegible], N. W. Thomas, at 9.
40,000 lbs, R. Johnson & Co., at 9.23.

CLEAR RIB SIDES.

56,000 lbs, G. J. Penny, at 9.
17,500 lbs, W. C. Neff, at 8.18.
25,000 lbs, B. Johnson & Co., at $4.44.

PRIME MESS PORK.

182 brls, R. Beresford, at $17.50.
[illegible]

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 16th.]

The receipts during the season and comparatively for several previous seasons, have been as follows: By railway [illegible]; By River [illegible]; From Kentucky [illegible]; Driven in [illegible]; Slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown [illegible].

Total for the week [illegible]. Prev. reported [illegible]. Total to date [illegible].

The receipts for the corresponding week last season were 82,000. Another week will probably wind up the receipts from Kentucky.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market—Dec. 14.

The receipts of stock have been light this week. The high price of feed makes a dull market for all horses, except such as are wanted for Government. The price for cavalry horses has continued at $117.50. Artillery horses have been bought at $130.00. Government mules have been in demand at $120.00 for those fourteen and a half and fifteen hands high, and $135.00 for those fifteen hands high and upwards. California buyers continue to offer $125 for twelve, fine mules, but have bought none yet. There has been no demand for fine carriage or saddle horses. [illegible] The margin of profit for feeding was trifling to what it now is, even taking into account the present exorbitant prices of grain and hay. It seems to us that there has not been for a long period a better chance for buying good horses capable of being made serviceable than there is at present.

St. Louis Markets—Dec. 16.

The weather was clear and cold in the forenoon but cloudy in the afternoon, indicating snow soon. Receipts of produce were light, and prices for some articles were higher. [illegible] The market for hogs was rather brisk, and there was a disposition shown by packers to advance prices. [illegible] The market for hogs was dull; flour and wheat were lower, and the market for both dragged heavily. Hemp and barley and rye were unchanged, as were also most minor articles.

St. Louis Hog Market—Dec. 16.

The number of hogs bought to-day by packers was small. [illegible]

New York Iron Market—Dec. 14.

The market generally is very scantily supplied, and prices of all kinds are well supported, with small sales of Scotch pig at [illegible]. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 15th.]

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—These goods have advanced materially as an advance. Standard brown sheetings are held at 41c, and we notice several sales of [illegible]. [illegible]

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—These goods are also doing better, especially within the last two or three days. [illegible]

DRILLS—Small sales of seconds have been made at 40c, and goods not strictly standard can be bought at 39c, though 41c is a price asked for them. [illegible]

COTTON JEANS—There is some irregularity in price. [illegible]

COTTON FLANNELS—There has been some inquiry to fill orders from the country, and there are few goods and prices steady. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRINTS—The sales are chiefly in small lots to preserve assortments, and prices are well supported. [illegible]

GINGHAMS—The Glasgow have closed out nearly all of their stock at a very slight concession from our last quotation, and the ruling price is now raised to 30c for further offering.

ROLLAND JACONETS—The White Rock have improved their finish and have sold off a portion of their stock at 18c assorted colors. [illegible]

MOUS. DE LAINES—These goods are very firm at 35c with a small stock. The production is limited at present, but it will be ample for the Spring.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—The trade is not quite as active, but we notice sales of the better qualities at [illegible].

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS—Both classes of goods are very firmly held. Good flannels continue very scarce, and those on hand are mostly held above the market.

CARPETS—The Lowell are very firm at $1.15 for super, $1.35 for extra super, and $1.85 for three-ply.

FOREIGN GOODS—The offerings by auction have not consisted to any great extent of seasonable goods, and prices have continued very uneven. Buyers take hold only as they can find bargains, and at the present rate of exchange few goods are in any considerable return to the foreign owner. Some new spring goods have been opened and a few orders taken.

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the Boston Shipping List, Dec. 14.]

There is very little doing in cotton goods, while at the same time prices remain firm, with little or no prospect of "softening." The news from Meade's army indicates a [illegible] result of the recent campaign, trade will soon settle down. Buyers will feel assured that the general smash is at least six months further ahead and that the spring trade will not only be safe but very profitable.

A fair amount of orders have been received during the week by the jobbing trade, but otherwise little has been done except with city consumers. Commission houses are only taking goods for early spring, and about all are taken by the trade as soon as received. The stock of cottons is probably the smallest at any time, with a very light supply also in the hands of speculators.

We learn that the Everett Mills at Lawrence and the Saco Mills at Saco, which have never stopped running, are now introducing a proportion of woolen machinery. There appears to be quite a difference of opinion among the trade about changes such as the above. While some think it is a move in the right direction, others think the result will be disastrous not only to the mills that make the change but to the woolen goods trade generally. It is quite a temptation to the large number of cotton mills at Lowell and other places, now standing idle, to turn their attention to woolens, and the stockholders and the public would no doubt be temporarily benefited, but is it not possible to extend the manufacture of woolens more than the demand now and prospective would warrant? Before the mills now arranged to work cottons incur the additional expense of changing their machinery, would it not be well to take into consideration the fact that there is great room for improvement in cotton fabrics, and that many cotton goods now imported should be made here? If the same enterprise was put forth in perfecting and improving cotton fabrics, which are only imperfectly made or not made in this country, would not a much better result follow than could be realized from an entire or partial change to goods of entirely different character, especially when we consider the fluctuating character of the market, which, by the time mills have made their change, may actually require the very fabrics thrown out. Woolen machinery has largely increased, and if the increase is not checked is it not reasonable to suppose there will soon be an over-production of woolens? All woolen machinery, also, and all changes now made in machinery, have advanced about 50 per cent over ordinary prices. We would ask both manufacturers of cottons and woolens, before preparing to multiply goods of the same kind, to turn their attention to goods of imported and not made. With such enterprise and skill as have been shown by them for some years past, we believe that almost everything imported could be as well made here.

New York Tobacco Market—Dec. 14.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

There is a strong speculative demand, and prices on the advance. The sales include 1,115 hhds Kentucky at [illegible]. [illegible]

Philadelphia Hide Market—Dec. 15.

The dry hide market has been quiet and confined to sales to tanners from second hands. [illegible]

Boston Hide Market—Dec. 14.

The market has been very quiet. There have been sales of 1,000 western dry at [illegible]. [illegible]

Receipts and Exports of Petroleum at New York.

	1863.	1862.
Received at New York since 1st January, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported same time—		
From New York, gals.	[illegible]	[illegible]
From other ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	10,777,015

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards to-day amount to about 12,000, whilst the entered sales amount to 14,679. There has been no abatement in the activity which prevailed on yesterday, and prices have been equally firm, with no farther advance upon our preceding quotations. In the receipts to-day we find a very much larger proportion of medium qualities, as will be seen from the prices paid. The bulk of the sales Wednesday being made at $4.50@5.55, and to-day at $4.50@5.00. The general range of prices is about the same, being $3.00@6.00 ₩ 100 lbs. The supply of prime and extra hogs has for the present week decreased very much, whilst the demand appears to be as active as during any preceding period this season. The chief purchases to-day have been made by packers, most of whom seem fully occupied.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts at the various yards amount to about 900 head, and the entered sales to 877, at prices ranging from $2.00@4.00. The principal sales have been at $2.75@3.25 per 100 lbs. There has been a considerable amount of activity in the market, which has only been limited by the small and irregular receipts, several trains not having arrived, and others were detained much later than usual. The chief lots have been sold either to speculators or on Government account, and the remainder to packers. The market has been firm and steady at yesterday's prices.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged. The following are the current rates:

	Flour	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	2.20	1.10	1.60
To Boston	2.20	1.10	1.50
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received past 24 hours, 2,712 brls. Market quiet. Sales to-day were:—100 brls "Derwent" at $[illegible]; 400 brls Spring extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Premium" at [illegible].

BRAN—20 tons Bran in bulk at $16.50 on track.

CORN MEAL—10 tons coarse in bulk at $30.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 18,874 bu. Market active and 1c higher on No 1 spring. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

CORN—Received, 8,310 bu. Market declined fully 1c ₩ bushel. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

OATS—Received, 7,808 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

RYE—Received, 1,435 bu. Market 1@2c higher. Sales were: [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, none. Market inactive and nominal. Sales to-day were: 400 bu Rejected Barley in store at $1.04. By sample: 250 bags at $1.20 on track.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and fully 2c lower, closing at [illegible].

BEANS—In good demand and firm. Sales—25 brls White at $2.60; 100 bu fair to good at $2.50.

BUTTER—Firkin butter is in active demand and firm. We quote:

Dairy	22 @24 c
Shipping, good to prime	19 @21 c
Common	16 @17 c

To-DAY the sales were:—24 firkins good at 20c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is almost entirely confined to the local requirements, and the market is quiet at $125@150 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Dull. The sales to-day were:—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market generally active, and in moderate supply. [illegible]

COFFEE—In active demand, and very firm at former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—In active demand and very small supply. Fresh Eggs firm at [illegible]. Sales to-day—10 brls at [illegible].

FURS—The supply of Minks has been liberal and [illegible]. [illegible]

FISH—Lake Fish still quiet and in nominal supply. [illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—In very active demand and firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency on really choice fruit. The demand for Ohio fruit especially appears in excess of the supply, and high prices are consequently being paid. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

GAME—The supply this week is more limited, and with a good demand, especially for Prairie Chickens and Quails, the market is very firm. We quote: [illegible]

Sales to-day: 7 doz Prairie Chickens trapped, at $3.00; 14 doz Quails trapped, at $1.25.

GREASE—In good demand and firm. Sales to-day were as follows:—35 trcs White Grease in old pkgs at 9c; 12 trcs Yellow in new pkgs at 9½c; 25 trcs White and Yellow, in old pkgs, at 9c; 9 trcs Yellow in old pkgs at 9c; 20 pkgs Yellow in old pkgs at 8c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 535 brls. Market declined 1c ₩ gallon. Sales were:—900 brls in lots at 77c; 40 brls at 76½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,181. Market advanced 15c ₩ 100 lbs. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

HIDES—There is no change in the dull and depressed condition in which this market has been during the week. There are few buyers in the market and present quotations prices rule easy. We quote: Green Country [illegible]; Green Salted [illegible]; Green, part cured [illegible]; Dry Salted 14½@15; Dry Flint 17½@18.

LEATHER—Market rather quiet. Sole Leathers are in good demand. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—There have been no further receipts of cargoes, and it is hardly probable that, with the exception of some two or three sold to arrive, there will be. The yards are generally active, and prices of all descriptions of Lumber very firm at our present quotations. The following are the yard prices: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Demand not so active, but market firm, with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market remains very quiet. Sales to-day were: 30 brls "Little Giant" and "Cranberry" white oil at 55c. Holders, however, are generally asking 56c for Pittsburgh brands. The demand is very light. We quote jobbers' prices as follows: [illegible]

OILS—Market generally quiet, with no change to note in our former quotations. LINSEED continues firm, the supply being very small. We quote: [illegible]

Sales to-day, 100 brls Raw Linseed at $1.37½, and 50 brls do at $1.35—at the mills in Iowa—making about $1.40 here.

ONIONS—Are rather inactive, and the supply less. Prices are easy at present quotations. We quote: Prime qualities ₩ bu. $1.50@1.60; Common 1.30@1.45.

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 329 brls Pork, [illegible] lbs cut meats, 106,421 lbs lard. The market remains firm, but inactive—buyers and sellers being apart.

MESS PORK—Demand light and market firm. Sales to-day: 300 brls Peoria packed mess at $17.25.

PRIME MESS PORK—Market quiet and nominal at $14.00. No sales. Holders very firm at our quotations.

ENGLISH MEATS—Market firm. Sales to-day:—100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 8¾c; 300 bxs Long Cut Hams at 9c, delivered at Milwaukee. Short Clear Middles in good demand at 9c—with sellers at 9¼c.

BULK MEATS—Market quiet and firm. Sales to-day were—24 bxs country-cured Shoulders at 5⅛c, packed.

BACON—1,000 pcs sugar cured Hams at 10½c packed.

GREEN MEATS—In better demand. Sales to-day:—12,000 pcs Hams from the block, part for delivery next week, at 8c; 2,000 do at 7⅛c; 330 do at 7¾c.

PICKLED HAMS—100 trcs city, sweet pickled Hams, at 9c.

LARD—Demand more active, and market advanced ⅛c. Sales to-day:—400 trcs prime city steam at 11⅛c; 100 trcs steam (not prime) at 11.20; 400 trcs No. 1 Lard at 10⅛c.

POULTRY—The supply of Chickens and Turkeys to this market continues for several weeks past the market has been glutted with them. This is one of the peculiarities that distinguish the supply of Poultry to this market, hence its fluctuations. A more regular supply would be an incalculable advantage to all concerned. Market tolerably active and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

Sales to-day—381 lbs live Turkeys at 4c.

POTATOES—The market has been unusually quiet, for which the present weather is principally concerned. We have heard of no sales worth noting. We quote: Neshannocks, ₩ bu. [illegible]; Peach Blows [illegible]; Common [illegible].

SUGARS—In active demand, and very firm with an upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS—Market generally active, and in limited supply. Prices rule firm at our former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

SALERATUS—Market steady and firm at former quotations. We quote: [illegible]

SALT—Demand light and market quiet. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—CLOVER—50 bu choice at $7.50. Demand good. TIMOTHY—25 and 13 sks good at $2.45; 100 bu prime at $3.50. FLAX—In good demand at $2.40@2.55.

TALLOW—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice No. 1 Packers Tallow 10½@11; Good do 10¼@; Prime City Butchers' 10¼@; Country 10@10½.

TEAS—In active demand, and market very firm with a strong upward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The unusual activity which has been so apparent in this market for several days past, seems to be still increasing, and there would appear to be little less excitement here than has existed in our Eastern markets. This, however, has reference chiefly to Plug Tobacco upon which the market has advanced most rapidly. On Leaf the market is more active, with an advance of ½c from previous quotations, and in Plug we note a further advance of 5c ₩ lb. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—In limited supply and market dull and quiet. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOOD—In good demand and firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

Vessels Laid up at the Port of Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 17th.]

Annexed will be found a list of steamers and vessels laid up for the winter at this port. It will be seen that there are 86 vessels of all descriptions. Of those a very considerable number are grain-carrying vessels of the largest class. The remainder being lumber carrying and coasting vessels. [illegible]

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

The steamship Milwaukee is laid up at Grand Haven. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs. HILTON BROTHERS is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house, everywhere. By its use many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, renders it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Boils and Blotches of every name and nature. When every other blood purifier has failed, try this old standard and popular remedy. For sale by all druggists.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY. They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. Beware of them!

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are sufferers from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me that they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them, the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to join my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade Mr. Malone restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, "
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. A, 106th Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH STREET, JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, Lake street, Chicago, Ill. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITATED SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH and CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes, should use them. Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and most Foreign countries, at 25 cents per box.

ALDRIDGE & MERRIMAN, 147 & 149 South Clark Street. Photographs of all styles and sizes. Oil Colored Photographic Likenesses. Instruction in Oil Landscape Painting. Satisfaction Warranted. MRS. J. E. ALDRIDGE, MRS. JOHN MERRIMAN.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, December [illegible], 1863. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted: "RESOLVED, That a dividend of three per cent upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of Stock on the books of the Company at the close of business on the [illegible] day of December inst.; and to holders in New York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company." Stockholders who desire their dividends remitted will forward their orders to this office. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

THE BEST MUSIC BOOK OF THE SEASON. "THE HARP OF JUDAH." The best Choirs are using it; the best Singing Schools use it; the best Singers are praising it. TWENTY THOUSAND SOLD AND THE DEMAND DAILY INCREASING. Its prime features are Originality, Variety, Good Taste, Real Merit, Superiority. Twenty Specimen Tunes sent free. Price of the Harp $1.50; $13.50 per dozen. Sold by all Music Dealers and Booksellers. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16th, 1863. Notice to Owners of Land Occupied by U. S. at Camp Douglas. Parties interested are requested to file their claims in this office, stating the exact number of acres of land or parts of acres owned by them, now occupied by the United States at Camp Douglas. As soon as the owners are known, the undersigned is prepared to pay rent for the whole of the land occupied, pro rata, to all owners, from the time the Camp was turned over to the United States by the State of Illinois. Capt. and Q. M. Depot Q. M.

PRINTING MATERIAL AT A BARGAIN. Complete, well assorted newspaper and job office, [illegible] Washington hand-press, double medium, [illegible] power jobber, [illegible] The news type, though it has been worn, gives a clear impression. [illegible] E. B. PAUL.

MARY GREADY, OF BULLGADEN, County Limerick, [illegible] "Black Bull," [illegible] York, and is anxious to hear from her brothers MICHAEL or JOHN, [illegible] friends. [illegible] Address MRS. DWYER, [illegible]. Illinois papers please copy.

ARCHITECTURE.—J. [illegible] Architect, [illegible] in Chicago after residing in New York [illegible]

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills. GREAT RESTORATIVE. Physical Prostration, lassitude or weakness of body is an indication of disease, or the mind is indifferent to external cares, some wheel is deranged—the human system, like a piece of mechanism, is subject to certain laws. [illegible] Holloway's Pills restore the sufferer to the pleasures of permanent health, cleansing the blood, correcting the foulness of the liver and regulating the secretion of the stomach. [illegible]

Dr. James, [illegible] James' Hospital, Custom House, New Orleans, established in 1850, now of 98 [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois, specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS, without resorting to Mercury, Iodide of Potassium or Sarsaparilla. Dr. James uses a remedy which is a POSITIVE CURE [illegible] Organic Weakness, brought on by [illegible] loss of memory, nervous and general debility, cured by an infallible method, [illegible] this weakness—saving both time and [illegible] of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, [illegible] blood has become poisoned, producing [illegible] face, small watery pimples, pains in the bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs, &c., together with an endless number of [illegible] recommended by the press generally and the medical faculty, and professors of [illegible]. Those afflicted should apply immediately. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at [illegible] between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.

[illegible] of the So-called Hair Restorers, [illegible] sulphur and sugar of lead. The first is [illegible] and offensive, and the other is [illegible] although harmless in their operation, certain to produce all the evil effects of [illegible]. Why use this villainous stuff, when [illegible] perfectly clean and instantaneous in [illegible] pronounced harmless by Dr. Chilton, is [illegible] Cristadoro's Hair Dye. When all others have failed, this has always proved successful. [illegible] by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House. Sold everywhere, and applied by all [illegible] $1.50 and $2 per box, according to size.

Itch. [illegible] LOTIO, a sure cure for Itch, [illegible] Having NO MERCURY in its composition, it can be used without any danger. [illegible] or no pay. Manufactured by E. F. [illegible] AND, Lafayette, Ind. For sale by LORD [illegible] Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible] Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the [illegible] on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a delicate nature in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, so Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. [illegible] Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications [illegible]. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box [illegible] two stamps and get his Guide to Health. The Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee a perfect cure for all Venereal or Sexual Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in the shortest time, without the use of mercury. [illegible] suffering from self-abuse are invited to [illegible] cure warranted. Female Irregularities at Puberty, Menstruation, or persons [illegible] obstructions to marriage, should call at [illegible] cured. [illegible] references as to ability and success.

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Telto Smith, Von-Baden & Baket. [illegible] Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, [illegible], Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Diseases, [illegible] Swellings, and all complaints of women and children. Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract Discharges, and Buzzing Sounds. Also [illegible] OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULES [illegible] cutting with the knife. All letters must contain [illegible] cents for a speedy answer. Drs. [illegible] VON-BADEN & BAKET. Box 6075. Hours [illegible] A. M. to 8 P. M. Office 91 Randolph street, [illegible] Dearborn, Chicago Illinois.

Piles! Piles!! [illegible] Witfield's Vegetable Pills [illegible] guaranteed a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND [illegible] BLEEDING PILES. [illegible] caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they result only in aggravating the disease. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause and thereby effects a permanent cure. THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [illegible] Pills have been tried for the last seven years, [illegible] instance have they failed to cure. [illegible] cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]son's Unrivalled Tooth Paste [illegible] acknowledged by all who use it to be the [illegible] now in use for CLEANSING and PRESERVING TEETH. For healing sore and tender gums it has NO EQUAL. Sold by all Druggists. SMITH & [illegible], wholesale agents.

Catarrh! Catarrh!! [illegible] SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible] cure for Catarrh or cold in the head. It will cure CATARRH than CONSUMPTION. [illegible] of Catarrh at first are very slight. [illegible] have a cold, and have frequent attacks, [illegible] sensitive to the changes of temperature. [illegible] may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and [illegible] thick and adhesive, as the disease becomes [illegible] and is got rid of by blowing the nose or [illegible] throat, and is hawked or coughed out, [illegible] becomes offensive. It may destroy the [illegible] and cause deafness, &c. Price of [illegible] $2.00. Sent by express. Office—[illegible] street, (up-stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, [illegible] Box 4661, Chicago, Ill. Sold by all Druggists.

[IM]MEDIATE CURE OF CER[TAIN] Maladies, assuming a terrible aspect, by consulting DR. H. A. BARROW, [of New] York, Proprietor of Triesemar, &c., &c. He [can be] consulted at the TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM NO. 44, [from D]ecember the 23d, and NO LONGER, as his numerous engagements render it impossible to prolong [illegible] supervision and inspection enables the [illegible] experienced in those specialities, to [illegible] and speedily means to remove the [illegible] the tainted system, which, if allowed [illegible] to contemplate; these unfortunate [illegible] compelled to appeal to the physician, [illegible] are exhorted to avail themselves of [illegible] Dr. Barrow at Tremont House, Room No. 44, [illegible] appointment.

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[Is an e]ffectual remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea [and exh]austion of the system.

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[Has com]pletely and entirely eradicated all traces of those [disorders] for which Copaiba and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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[Is the] great and sure remedy of the civilized world for [all im]purities of the system, as well as secondary [symptoms], obviating the use of mercury and all other deleterious ingredients, and which all [the Sarsapar]illa in the world cannot remove. Triesemar [Nos. 1, 2] and 3, are alike devoid of taste and smell and [of all nau]seating qualities. They are in the form of a [lozenge], and may lie on the toilet table without their [use being] suspected. [Sold in] cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one [for $9, and in] $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, one door from Macdougal street, New York. [Sent by] mail on receipt of remittance, Dr. Barrow [will] forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. [Pub]lished also by Dr. BARROW, that popular and [careful]ly illustrated medical work, Human Frailty, [illegible] The book and Triesemar are also sold by [illegible] ROVIL, 78 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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[We] would not prefer, in selecting Holiday Gifts, to [illegible] beauty and elegance, the useful, something REPRESENTATIVE in the highest possible degree. Who would not prefer to receive one? As a gift to any LADY OR FAMILY, nothing could be more acceptable than that quiet, rapid and charming WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, which is [illegible] serviceable and practical in the hands of [illegible] or servant, at home or abroad. [illegible] the only Machine bought for [illegible] we send you a Holiday Present for [illegible] New York prices—No charge for Freight. L. CORNELL & CO., General Agents, 133 Lake street.

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans on real estate in this city for a term of years, at the [illegible] current rates. [illegible] L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle sts.

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To [illegible]

PROPOSALS [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] signed for supplying [illegible] Bids will be received [illegible] of corn or oats [illegible] Contracts will be [illegible] lowest responsible bidder [illegible]

DEPOT [illegible] OFFICE [illegible] PROPOSALS [illegible] Friday the 15th [illegible] January 1, 1864 [illegible]

ASSISTANT [illegible] Proposals will be [illegible]

ARMY [illegible] Sealed proposals [illegible]

ARMY [illegible] PROPOSALS [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18 1863

FROM ST. LOUIS.

THREATENED REBEL RAID—REPENTANT REBELS.

Gen. Schofield's Radicalism a Myth—Negro Enlistments—The Speculators Defeated—Railroad Strife, &c., &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15, 1863.

The only item of military news at hand this week is a report received at the Adjutant General's office from a flag of truce party who met the rebel Marmaduke some time ago, at Washington, in Hempstead county, in the southwestern portion of Arkansas, where Marmaduke was then camped with a large cavalry force. He had with him Shelby, Quantrel, Kitchell, Coffee and other Missouri guerilla leaders, and remarked that they would be heard from in a quarter least expected before long. The officer learned on the way to Washington that a raid into Missouri through the Indian country and Kansas was contemplated, and that the rebels viewed with satisfaction the congratulations exchanged in this State that a reign of peace and freedom from guerillas had commenced. Probably they hoped that this delusion might be followed by a withdrawal of our troops from various points in the State, so as to throw open an additional section of territory to guerilla raids. Marmaduke himself will probably obey the orders of Price, who is somewhere south of the Red River, awaiting an opportunity to join with Kirby Smith and strike a blow at the Federal power in Arkansas.

The raid will be undertaken, if at all earnest, under command of Shelby and Quantrel, and their game will be to go to the west of Fort Smith, so as to avoid a collision with our cavalry. It may turn out, however, that Marmaduke will have to risk a fight or foot race, and sooner than he expected, as Gen. McNeill had a large force of cavalry following the track of the rebel, during the last week in November, with orders to go to the Red River.

A large number of rebels are daily taking the oath of allegiance in the interior, and although that act does not restore them to the right of citizenship, it will have a good moral effect in discouraging the ignorant wretches who join the bushwhackers during the summer months, and are at the bottom of all the outrages on Union families in exposed localities. When the order was issued eighteen months ago to enroll all able-bodied persons for service in the enrolled militia, excepting those avowedly disloyal, there was a rush in many of the interior towns to be enrolled as disloyal, in order to escape what was then supposed to be the pending draft. Hundreds confessed their sympathies for the rebels who would now gladly retract that avowal if they could. Many of them did tacitly admit their error by taking the oath of loyalty required by the State Convention, and cast their suffrages for the Conservatives at the last election. We hear of so many changes of heart throughout the country, that it is suggested our rebel sympathizers do not regard the government of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield such a very bad government, after all—for rebels—in which opinion the Radical Union men most heartily concur.

Apropos of Gen. Schofield: It is rather singular that our advices from Washington represent an impression gaining ground there that Gen. Schofield is acceptable to the Radicals of Missouri, on account of what he has recently done concerning the enlistment of negroes. This is indeed *news*. No such sentiment exists in the Radical party here, and no leading or prominent Radical has ever given voice to such a remark about Gen. Schofield. If such a representation has been made, it is bogus, and suggests a trick on the part of friends of Gen. Schofield to mislead the Senate when that body is called upon to reject or confirm that officer's nomination. Regarding the enlistment of negroes, it has flourished in spite of Gen. Schofield, and would have gone on without his order if his hands had been tied. His action is altogether negative. Keeping his hands off is the only boon asked of him. There are men here who are sufficiently insane to believe that under Gen. Curtis or Ben Butler thrice as many negroes would be enlisted into the military service of the Government as there will during Gen. Schofield's term.

The enlistment of negroes is getting to be an important matter. Col. W. A. Pile of the 33d Missouri volunteers, who has the matter in charge at present, reports the arrival of 535 colored recruits from Dec. 6 to Dec. 11. A majority came from Boonville. One party of eighty-nine (89) arrived on Friday night from Lexington and forty-four (44) from Pilot Knob. The conservative chaps in the interior finding that the progress of negro recruiting was steady and sure in spite of their efforts, have suddenly become clamorous for its success in order to relieve their counties of a draft. It is claimed that Boone county has already filled her quota under all calls but the last, by sending negroes to the recruiting officers. Among the slaves who enlisted last week were all the males between seventeen and fifty, from the plantations of Hon. James S. Rollins, one of the bitterest opponents of the negro arming policy. The total number received at Benton Barracks since the recruiting commenced, is over one thousand. A second regiment is now being filled up. Though Gov. Gamble not many months ago declined having anything to do with issuing commissions to officers of negro regiments, it is believed he will yet wheel into line. With negro guards on duty at his headquarters, the Governor might as well come down from his high horse now as at some later day.

The blow given to speculators in hay by the prompt action of the Chief Quartermaster of the West, has been endorsed by all right-minded, loyal citizens. The idea held out by the extortionists, that no hay would come to market in the face of such an order, has not been realized. Last week the receipts were upwards of 5,000 bales, and the wholesale prices ranged from $26 to $29 per ton of 2,000 pounds. This is equivalent to $35 per ton for the enormous lots required by the Quartermaster, and fully justifies the step taken by that officer. As yet no actual impressment has been resorted to, and the receipts mentioned are entirely voluntary on the part of shippers. The effect of this action of the Government agents has been excellent upon articles required for the army. Had the combination to force up the price of hay been successful, there would have been combinations on oats, corn and provisions. Breaking down the first attempt of this character is one of the luckiest strokes which has occurred for Uncle Sam since the war commenced.

The railroad strife still agitates the Legislature. Fault is found with the St. Louis delegation (with few exceptions) for appearing to favor the sell-out policy in opposition to the wishes of the tax-payers and a majority of our citizens. A country member has dubbed them the "bought out" party, but this is slander. It is charged that they are trying to convert this question of selling the railroads into a radical issue, which is manifestly absurd, as many of the most honorable and trusted Radicals in this city, commencing with Mayor Filley and the radical part of the Common Council, are opposed to the sale. As well make the building of a sewer in a public street a party issue as this. Indeed, in some respects the railroad strife in the Legislature has more of a personal character than anything else. The directors are abused, and Mr. Samuel Hallett, the banker who appears to help the directors, is infamously abused, as if their connection with the matter settled the question of policy involved; while on the other hand Gen. Fremont is abused, and all his associates likewise, which style of argument forms no valid objection to the question of sale.

The State election result is still in doubt, because the State canvassers have made no official declaration of the result, and no certificates of election have been issued. There is hardly a question, however, that the Conservative candidates will receive the certificates, and the delay is more for theatrical effect than to settle any disputes in the returns. When this decision is officially promulgated, it is supposed that the Radical candidates will bring the matter before the State Senate, and serve notice on their rivals of an intention to prosecute the contest before that body. Just now there is nothing tangible to contest, and until there is, nothing more will be done. The disfranchisement of our soldiers will be thoroughly ventilated when the cause comes to trial.

About the meanest thing of the season is the attempt made by our ex-Senator, Robert Wilson, to get his mileage from the Senate, previous to the arrival of B. Gratz Brown in Washington. Better things were expected of Mr. Wilson. He had the reputation of being honest at least, but this petty meanness has disgraced him at home eternally.

Captain John Carpenter, of company C, 2d Arkansas loyal cavalry, has been convicted of persuading his company to run away, and of burning public stores unnecessarily during Shelby's raid into the Southwest. His sentence is that he shall refund the value of the stores destroyed, and be dishonorably dismissed from the service. A few instances of severity like this would stop the practice of such cowardice altogether.

The city is so overrun with refugees and stragglers that the Mayor has vetoed an ordinance to take a census of our population, on the ground that no fair enumeration of the actual residents of the city can be made at present. The regular municipal census is to be taken a year hence, in accordance with a provision of the charter.

A storm has prevailed since Saturday night, and snow fell last night.

The Farewell Order of Gen. Bragg—Hardee's General Order.

The following is Gen. Bragg's farewell order to his army:

Upon renewed application to the President, his consent has been obtained for the relinquishment of the command of this army. It is accordingly transferred to Lieut. General Hardee.

The announcement of this separation is made with unfeigned regret. An association of more than two years, which bind together a commander and his trusted troops, can not be severed without deep emotion. For a common cause, dangers shared on many hard-fought fields have cemented bonds which time can never impair. ... the last appeal the General has to make to the gallant army ... is to give his successor that cordial and generous support ... To the officers of ... generous devotion and indomitable will ... and triumph ... Arms, in which ...

... have the blessings and prayers of a grateful friend.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

On assuming command, Lieutenant General Hardee issued the following general order:

Soldiers of the Army of Tennessee:

General Bragg having been relieved from duty with the army, the command has devolved upon me. The steady courage, the unsullied patriotism of the distinguished leader who has shared your fortunes for more than a year, will long be remembered by this army and the country he served so well. I desire to say, in assuming command, that there is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us from Mission Ridge, but the army retired intact and in good heart. Our losses are small, and will be rapidly repaired. The country is looking upon you. Only the weak side need to be cheered by constant success. Veterans of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, require no such stimulant to sustain their courage. Let the past take care of itself. We can and must take care of the future.

W. J. HARDEE.

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Letter to Queen Victoria.

EARL RUSSELL'S LETTER ANNOUNCING ENGLAND'S REFUSAL.

Death of Lord Elgin—The War in Japan.

The foreign mails bring the full text of the diplomatic correspondence between France and England, in relation to the European Congress, the following is

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

"MADAM, MY SISTER: In face of the events which daily arise and press themselves on attention I deem it indispensable to impart my whole thought to the sovereigns to whom the destiny of nations is confided.

"On all occasions when great convulsions have shaken the foundations and deranged the limits of states, solemn compacts have followed to reduce to order the new elements, and to recognise, while revising them, the changes that have been effected.

"Such was the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the Negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this last foundation that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and nevertheless, your Majesty is not ignorant, it is crumbling to pieces on all sides.

"If one considers attentively the situation of the different countries, it is impossible not to admit that on almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disregarded or menaced. Hence there are duties without rule, rights without title, pretentions without restraint—a peril the more formidable since the improvements produced by civilization, which has united peoples together by an identity of material interests, would render war still more destructive.

"This is a matter for serious reflection. Let us not delay taking a decision until sudden and irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us in spite of ourselves in opposite directions. I now, therefore, propose to your Majesty to regulate the present and to secure the future by means of a Congress.

"Summoned to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but brought up in the school of adversity, it is, perhaps less allowable for me than for others to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an international council a spirit of moderation and justice, the ordinary portion of those who have undergone so many different trials.

"If I take the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am the sovereign to whom ambitious projects have mostly been attributed. I have it at heart to prove, by this frank and loyal overture, that my sole object is to arrive, without convulsion, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposal be agreed to, I beg your Majesty to accept Paris as the place of meeting.

"If the princes, allies and friends of France, should think fit to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I shall be proud to offer them cordial hospitality. Europe, will, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal of confusion has so often arisen becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

"I take this opportunity of renewing to you the assurance of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am,

"Madam, my Sister,

"Your Majesty's good brother,

"NAPOLEON.

"Paris, November 4."

ENGLAND'S REFUSAL.

On the 25th of November, the refusal of England to take part in the Congress was officially announced, as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 25.

MY LORD: Her Majesty's government have received from the Marquis of Cadore the copy of a dispatch addressed to him by M. Drouyn De L'Huys, in answer to my dispatch to your Excellency of the 12th instant. Her Majesty's government having obtained an answer to the inquiries they made, will not any longer delay giving a definite reply to the invitation addressed by the Emperor of the French to her Majesty the Queen, to take part in a Congress of the European powers to be assembled at Paris.

I inclose a copy of the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Queen, which is similar to one which has already appeared in the *Moniteur*, addressed to the German Confederation. Her Majesty's government fully recognise in this step, the desire of the Emperor of the French to put an end to the discontent which affects several parts of Europe, and to establish the general peace on foundations more solid than those which, in his opinion, it now rests. The Emperor declares that France is disinterested in this question; that he, for his part, seeks no aggrandisement, and that the interests to be secured are those, not of France, but of Europe. Her Majesty's government may also declare that Great Britain is disinterested in this matter, that she seeks no aggrandisement, and that she has only to counsel moderation and peace. But France and Great Britain being thus disinterested themselves, are bound to consider what is the position, and what, in a Congress, will be the probable conduct of Powers who may be called upon to make sacrifice of territory or of pre-eminence and most cherished ...

It would be little to the purpose to say on this occasion, anything more of the Treaties of 1815. Practically, the Emperor of the French admits the binding force of many portions of those treaties, and her Majesty's Government as readily allow that some portions of them have been modified or disregarded, and that other portions are now menaced or called in question. Her Majesty's Government understand from the explanations given by M. Drouyn de L'Huys that, in the opinion of the Government of the Emperor, it is obvious to every one that there are several questions not hitherto solved, which may here disturbed Europe. Of this nature are the following:

"Must the conflict in Poland be still further prolonged? Is Denmark to be at war with Germany, and have the provinces which formerly took a part in the discussion of this question become indifferent to it? Must anarchy continue in the Danubian Principalities, and thus at any moment tend to reopen the question of the East? Must Italy and Austria always remain in presence of each other in a hostile attitude? Must the occupation of Rome by French troops be prolonged for a definite time?"

"The Emperor's government put a further question:

"Must we, without having made new attempts at conciliation, renounce the hope of lightening the burdens imposed upon the nations of Europe by excessive armaments kept up by the feeling of mutual distrust? These, no doubt, are the principal questions which either divide or threaten the peace of Europe; but there is a further question which her Majesty's government consider to lie at the bottom of this whole matter, and that is the following:

Is a general Congress of European States likely to furnish a peaceful solution of the various matters in dispute?

This, indeed, is the question which it behoves the Governments of the different States to consider seriously and attentively.

There appears to her Majesty's Government to be one main consideration which must lead them to their conclusion. After the war which desolated Germany from 1618 to 1648, and after the successive wars which afflicted the continent of Europe from 1792 to 1815, it was possible to distribute territories and to define rights by a Congress, because the nations of Europe were tired of the slaughter and exhaustion by the burdens of war, and because the Powers who met in Congress had by the circumstances of the time, the means of carrying their decisions and arrangements into effect. But at the present moment, after a continuance of long peace, no power is willing to give up any territory to which it has a title by treaty or a claim by possession. For example, of the questions mentioned as disturbing threatening Europe, two of the most disquieting or are those regarding Poland and Italy. Let us examine the present state of those questions, and see whether it is probable that a Congress would tend to a peaceful settlement of them.

In the first place, with regard to Poland, the question is not new to France, to Austria, or to Great Britain. For several months these Powers, while carefully abstaining from any threat, have attempted to obtain from Russia by friendly representations the adoption of measures of a ... nature, but have only succeeded in procuring promises ... often repeated, that when the insurrection shall be put down recourse will be had to clemency and conciliation. Would there be any advantage in repeating in the name of a Congress representations already made with so little effect? Is it probable that a Congress would be able to secure better terms for Poland unless by a combined employment of force? Considerable progress has been made by the military preponderance, and by the unsparing severity of Russia, in subduing the insurgents. Is it likely that Russia will grant, in the pride of her strength, what she refused in the early days of her discouragement? Would she create an independent Poland at the mere request of a Congress? But if she would not, the prospect becomes one of humiliation for Europe or of war against Russia, and those Powers who are not ready to incur the cost and hazard of war may well desire to avoid the other alternative.

It may be truly said, moreover, that the present period is one of transition. If the insurrection shall be subdued, it will then be seen whether the promises of the Emperor of Russia are to be fulfilled. If the insurrection should not be subdued, or if, in order to subdue it, the Polish population is treated with fresh and aggravated rigor, other questions will arise which may require further consideration, but which ... should hardly receive a solution from a large assembly of representatives of all the powers of Europe. Indeed, it is to be apprehended the questions arising from day to day, colored by the varying events of the hour, would give occasion rather for useless debate than for practical and useful deliberation in a Congress of twenty or thirty representatives, not acknowledging any supreme authority, and not guided by any fixed rules of proceeding.

Passing to the question of Italy, fresh difficulties occur. In the first place, it is intended to sanction by a new treaty the present state of possession in Italy? The Pope and the sovereigns related to the dispossessed princes, might, on the one side, object to give a title they have hitherto refused to the King of Italy; and the King of Italy, on the other, would probably object to a settlement which would appear to exclude him, by inference at least, from the acquisition of Rome and Venetia. But is it intended to ask Austria in Congress to renounce the possession of Venetia? Her Majesty's Government have good grounds to believe that no Austrian representative would attend a Congress where such a proposition was to be discussed. If they are informed that such an intention were announced beforehand, Austria would decline to attend the Congress; and that if the question were introduced without notice, the Austrian Minister would quit the assembly. Here again, therefore, the deliberation of the Congress would soon be brought in sight of an alternative of nullity or war. But it is impossible to assemble a Congress and to summon an Italian representative to it without discussing the state of Venetia? The Emperor of the French would be the first person to feel and to admit that such a course would not be possible.

With regard to Germany and Denmark, it is true that several of the powers of Europe have interested themselves in that question, but the addition of Spain, Portugal, Italy and Turkey to the deliberation would scarcely improve the prospect of a satisfactory solution. And if, with regard to Poland and Italy, no beneficial result is likely to be attained, is it expedient to call together a general Congress of all the States of Europe to find a remedy for the anarchy of Moldo-Wallachia? Where all these questions—those of Poland, Italy, Denmark and the Danubian Provinces—to be decided by the mere interchange of opinions, the views of her Majesty's government upon most of them might, perhaps, be found not materially to differ from those of the Emperor of the French.

But if the mere expression of opinions and wishes would accomplish no positive results, it appears certain that the deliberations of a Congress that would consist of demands and pretensions put forward by some and resisted by others; and there being no supreme authority in such an assembly to enforce the decisions of the majority, the Congress would probably separate, leaving many of its members on worse terms with each ...

... other than they had been when they met. But if this would be the probable result, it follows that no decrease of armaments is likely to be effected by the proposed Congress. M. Drouyn de l'Huys proposal made by Lord Clarendon in the last sittings of the Congress of Paris. But her Majesty's government understand that proposal to have reference to a dispute between two powers to be referred to the good offices of a friendly power, but in no way to the assembling of a general Congress.

Not being able, therefore, to discern the likelihood of those beneficial consequences which the Emperor of the French promised himself when proposing a Congress, her Majesty's Government, following their own strong convictions, after mature deliberation, feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation.

You are instructed to give copy of this dispatch to M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

THE CLOUD OF WAR IN JAPAN.

The Paris *Moniteur de l'Armee* has a letter from Yokohama, Japan, dated 28th September, which states that at that date the Dalmios had been summoned for the end of October, to assemble under the direction of Prince Mara, now ninety-five years of age, and the oldest among them. They were of this meeting to adopt resolutions against foreigners, at the instigation of the Mikado, who wishes that a declaration of war should be made with the usual formalities. It is not believed that this plan will succeed, for, though all the Daimios are animated by the same hatred against foreigners, the majority appear unwilling, through motives of prudence, to assume the offensive. Several of them possess enormous fortunes, and have fleets and armies, and they have all erected batteries on the coast for their defence. The forts are numerous, and are to be found even in the smallest creeks. They are in general well built and well armed. The Daimios had not held a general meeting since the year 1650, and at that period they refused to adopt measures similar to those demanded of them at present.

REPORTED DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

The London *Times* of November 23, has news from India of the probable death of Lord Elgin, who went out as successor to Lord Canning. The *Times* says:

"Should it unhappily be the case that Lord Elgin has succumbed, the country will have lost the third of a remarkable list of men who, after having governed India with transcendant brilliancy and success, have been removed without having an interval granted them to repose in the greatness they have achieved. Lords Dalhousie, Canning and Elgin were almost of an age; they were all at Christ Church together, and entered public life about the same time."

DANISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Denmark is getting ready for war. Her naval vessels are ordered into instant service, and the Minister of War has ordered out all the soldiers belonging to the corps which garrison Holstein, Schleswig and Northern Jutland.

A SCENE IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Foote's Denunciation of Jeff. Davis.

[Proceedings of the Rebel Congress on Wednesday, Dec. 9—Richmond Enquirer's Report.]

Mr. Foote offered a resolution instructing the appropriate committee to provide for the increase of pay of soldiers.

In supporting his resolution, Mr. Foote said that the matter was not only of grave import, but it was a patriotic duty.

He further urged the question at some length, assuming that no action in regard to the currency would fully restore it to its nominal value, and that, therefore, injustice was done the soldier in refusing him an equable compensation.

He contended that the President was opposed to the increase of soldiers' pay, from the fact that he stated in his message that the suggested action upon the currency would obviate its necessity, by [*approximating*] the nominal value of the money. He wanted the *whole* value secured.

Mr. Gartrell, of Ga., vindicated the President from the imputation, and argued at some length to show that the increase of the pay of the soldier was one of the President's most eager wishes.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Foote then offered an amendment instructing the appropriate committee (Military) to inquire into the causes of the late disaster near Chattanooga, and ascertain and report whether it was owing to a want of valor in the troops, as stated in the President's Message, or to other causes.

Mr. Foote said he would now defy the most devoted champions of the President to take issue with him here. Whoever charged that army with a want of valor, he negatived; whosoever undertook to throw the responsibility of that disaster upon the army, or upon any portion of it, he would take issue with him. A more valiant body of soldiers the world never saw. He would undertake to say that the President himself was responsible for that defeat, and he was prepared to prove it; and, furthermore, he would show that he had endeavored to skulk the responsibility and throw it upon the brave men who had bared their breasts to the battle. No man should denounce those true men as wanting in valor, with impunity. It was an accusation dishonorable to the author and discreditable to all, which would tend to the demoralization of our troops, and may be productive of still worse disasters. After that unfortunate campaign in Kentucky, it was urged upon the President to remove from the command of the army General Bragg, who had proven himself already incompetent for his position. It was known how he permitted the inferior and partly demoralized army of the enemy to pass him and secure communication with Louisville, from which they received heavy reinforcements and supplies; and further on, (for he had the proofs,) he had proposed to divide his army into different detachments, and would have carried out his plans, but that he was outnumbered by the opposite opinions of his council, who told him that the plan was un-Napoleonic, and that he would be overwhelmed if he attempted it. The President was called upon then to remove him as incompetent and even dangerous. When he came out of Kentucky, from what proved to have been only a jeans expedition and a perfect failure as a military affair, he (Mr. Foote) took part with his colleagues and again urged his removal. They waited upon the President; it would be out of order to say what occurred. But the result is known—Bragg was not removed. That man (Bragg) has been most odious to both the army and people for more than a year, and the President must have known it. But he visited the army and said there was no cause for the complaints. I also visited the army, continued Mr. Foote, and I mingled with the men, and addressed nearly every brigade in it—not, however, upon Bragg, because I would not for the world have sown any discontent. But I found the whole army distrustful of him. One thing is certain, he has driven away every one of his best Generals. He has driven away the skilled and gallant Polk; he has forced the noble-hearted Buckner to leave him; he has calumniated Breckinridge, and victimized McCowan. Every body knows he is on bad terms with Hardee. He is so constituted that he can not agree with any of his commanders. What is more, one of my colleagues has received a letter from Bragg himself, in which he said—only five weeks ago—that he could not command that army effectively unless he was clear of, unless there were cashiered, twelve Brigadier Generals and a whole regiment of field officers. President Davis was appealed to by nearly every officer there for his removal. But he stood up for Bragg; he had committed himself to the country; he had expressed his opinion publicly, of Bragg's eminent fitness for the command, and was determined to risk the safety of the country upon it. For the same reason, and under the same circumstances, Pemberton was retained. That was the sole reason of the fall of Vicksburg. To show the pertinacity of the President, the Military Court directed to look to the conduct of Pemberton was dispensed with in two days after it met, by order of the President. When this man had surrendered—dishonorably surrendered—his command to the enemy, the President made him his companion, carried him with him to Bragg's army, and, if the truth is told, many a soldier, as they rode along the line, said, "there goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg!" Even then, the President had the temerity and unblushing disregard of public sentiment, is his own State, and elsewhere, to offer to that same Pemberton the command of Polk's corps; and if he had undertaken that duty, he would have been slain in the earliest hour of battle, or even before a battle, by the hands of his own men. I will further add that, upon the proposition sending Longstreet into East Tennessee, the President concurred with Bragg, and that army was divided. Inferior in numbers to the enemy, but inferior to none in the world in valor, Bragg's army was left against an overwhelming foe in front. By this order, the President did not leave more than thirty thousand men under Bragg, while the enemy numbered from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Before this force, the most valiant and experienced soldiers of any time or any land, in numbers like to ours, must have been overwhelmed. What now does the President say? Does he come forward boldly and generously and say; "I am now responsible for the disaster!" No! He charges *them* with want of valor. I charge him not with want of valor, but with want of confidence in the opinions of others. For the gross mismanagement, with contempt for the sentiments of the people of the country. I told him twelve months ago that unless Bragg was removed Tennessee would be in the hands of the enemy, and now my bleeding State attests the truth of my and the whole country's prediction. The President never visited the army without doing it injury—never yet, that it has not been followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he has opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. I charge him with having almost ruined the country, and will meet his champion anywhere to discuss it. Would to God he may never visit the army again; would to God he had yielded to the public sentiment of his country; would to God he had been able to appreciate the truth that when confidence is once lost by the people in an officer it is suicidal to retain him.

A Bible Society Meeting ending in a Fight.

A meeting of the Hamilton Branch Bible Society was held at Hamilton, C. W., a few days since, which resulted in a free fight at the close. Edward Jackson, Esq., the Vice President, was nominated as Chairman, which was the signal for an uproar amongst a clique who were determined he should not occupy it. He succeeded in doing so, however, and made a brief speech. Two of the members arose, each claiming the floor, when a disgraceful tumult arose, which continued in such a manner that the Chairman declared the meeting dissolved. The Hamilton *Spectator* gives the *denouement* as follows:

Notwithstanding the declaration of the dissolution of the meeting, the crowd still lingered in the hall, as if expecting something else to occur, and their expectations were not long ungratified. A swaying to and fro of a knot of persons in the centre of the hall attracted our attention, and on proceeding thither we found Hugh McMahon and a Mr King struggling for the possession of a walking stick. The origin of the disturbance, as near as we could ascertain, was as follows: McMahon went up to Mr. James Walker, who had the books of the Society under his arm, and took hold of them. Mr. King went in between them, and pushed away McMahon, Mr. Walker making his escape in the meantime. McMahon seized hold of King's stick, one or two others joined in, and soon there was quite a disturbance, but it would doubtless soon have been quelled had it not been for the introduction of another element. Some five or six Irishmen (and Roman Catholics, we believe) armed with shillelahs, dashed into the crowd with wild whoops and yells, and laid about with their sticks in the most promiscuous manner, the leader calling out, "clear the way before you boys!" The seats were scattered in all directions, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. After a time the gang of rowdies went out of the hall, smashing at the seats with their bludgeons and yelling like savages. The excitement continued for some time after their disappearance; and it was not until the Superintendent prepared to turn out the gas that the crowd was persuaded to leave the hall.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

... Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday the 18th inst., for supplying the Public Offices, Hospitals, &c., &c., in or near this city, with Hard Coal, (anthracite) for three months commencing January 1, 1864. ...

J. A. POTTER, Capt. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this Office until Friday, the 18th inst., for the erection at Wright's Grove, near Chicago, of Temporary Barracks ... Proposals for Erecting Temporary Barracks. By order:

Capt. and Asst. Qmr. Mas.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., 3d December, 1863.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, Dec. 23d, 1863, for furnishing

COMPLETE RATIONS

To the Soldiers, Recruits, Stragglers and Prisoners at Milwaukee and camps, and Madison and camps ...

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. ...

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4th, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until December 20th, 1863, for furnishing Ice to all the United States General Hospitals of the West ...

D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, December 26th, A. D. 1863, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of a Court House in Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois. ...

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 20th, 1863. (General Orders, No. 375.)

I. Before a General Court Martial, which convened in the city of Washington, October 26th, 1863, pursuant to War Department Special Orders ... was arraigned and tried—

JOHN K. STETLER.

Charge—"Willful neglect of duty."

Specification 1st—"In this; that the said John K. Stetler did, at the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on or about the 5th day of May, 1863, enter into a contract, in writing, with Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, acting for and on behalf of the Government of the United States, to furnish to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army certain subsistence supplies, to-wit: one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds prime ... Rio coffee ...

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused, John K. Stetler, as follows:

Of the 1st Specification, "Not Guilty."

Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty, except that the quantity to be delivered was two hundred casks, instead of the quantity stated in this specification."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said John K. Stetler, "To be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, or at such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years."

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 20, 1863.

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that the sentence be executed by imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Approved: A. LINCOLN.

III. The Military Governor of the District of Columbia will send the prisoner, John K. Stetler, under a proper guard, to Albany, New York, and deliver him to the Warden of the Penitentiary at that place for confinement, in accordance with the foregoing sentence and order.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The above trial and its just result is published for the information of all contractors for Subsistence stores west of the Allegheny Mountains.

C. L. KILBURN, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. C. G. S., Chief C. S. D. Ohio, And Supervising Chief C. S., Departments of Cumberland, Ohio and West Virginia.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until December 29th, 1863, at 4 o'clock P. M., to be opened in the presence of the Common Council, at their next regular meeting, for the salt to the city of land suitable for Bridewell purposes. The city reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

Furs.

FURS.

LADIES FURS,

Mink, Sable, Ermine, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

HATS AND CAPS,

Gent's and Boys'

HATS AND CAPS,

NEW STYLES,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake St.

500 AGENTS WANTED.

Something Entirely New.

... A New and Fair Offer. ...

J. B. CLARK & CO., 81 Nassau street, New York.

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE

Knife and Scissors Sharpener.

PERFECT ACCURACY.

SMITH & TANNER, Agents, 96 Washington street.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

18 South Water Street.

THOMAS'S SALOON.—This establishment, which has been lately opened on Clark street, one door north of the Sherman House, under the Vermont Central Railroad Office, by E. THOMAS, promises to be one of the

MOST POPULAR RESTAURANTS IN THE CITY.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

105 Randolph-st.,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. ... E. A. BENSON.

STAVES AND HEADING.

Flour Barrel Staves and Circled Heading.

For sale by THOMAS HALE, 2 North Wells street.

LOST HAIR RESTORED.

DR. JOHN FINN.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

... HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Office, No. 59 Broadway.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

FREIGHTS. ...

LIVE STOCK. ...

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1864.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863, Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

Cleveland and New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

THROUGH TICKETS

New and Expeditious Freight Line, ALL RAIL.

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863.

Commission Merchants

DAVID STUART & CO., AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

GRIFFIN BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy Building.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 13 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILL.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 196 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.

Lallemand's Specific.

USE LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 34 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

CAUTION.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

TO THE PUBLIC.

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake Street.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

THE CITY.

WAR MEETING TO-NIGHT.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Another grand mass meeting will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to further enlistments. Good speakers and music will be on hand.

Come one and all. Let Chicago rally this once, and close out this unholy rebellion, now in its death struggle.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

HONORABLE.—In its report of the great war meeting at Bryan Hall, the *Times* reported all the subscriptions made to the war fund, except that of the $1,000 given by the TRIBUNE Company, which its editor carefully erased from his report. The *Times* subscribed nothing itself to the patriotic fund, and suppressed the subscription of a loyal cotemporary. This is honorable—according to the Copperhead code of honor.

STEAMER SEA BIRD ASHORE.—When the storm was most severe on Wednesday night, the wind blowing a perfect gale, the steamer Sea Bird was about seven miles north of Milwaukee. She became unmanageable, and shipped considerable water, and it was decided to make an attempt to beach her. Accordingly she was run ashore, striking in a bench of sand at the southern extremity of White Fish Bay, about five miles north from Milwaukee. The officers think they will be able to get her off without sustaining much damage. The passengers were taken off yesterday morning. She is owned by Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.—A new counterfeit on the government currency is now in circulation—a twenty. It is a well executed counterfeit, but differs from the genuine in various imperfections on the face of the bill, especially in the dark shade of the paper, the genuine being whiter. Dealers should beware.

DEATH OF MAJOR JARVIS.—Major Charles Jarvis of the 9th Vermont regiment, well known to many of our citizens as Captain of Company D, when stationed at Camp Douglas last winter, was recently killed in Gen. Butler's Department, while attempting the capture of a rebel cavalry force. He was a thorough gentleman, and an exemplary Christian.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Edgar Quinlan, an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, was badly injured on Wednesday morning last near Kankakee. The heating pipe which projects into the fire-box, burst, knocking the engineer down into the fire-box. He was very much scalded about the face, and received a severe contusion on the scalp; the wound will soon heal, but the effects of the hot steam will remain for years.

SALARIES OF LADY TEACHERS.—The question of compensation to lady teachers has always been an open, as well as a vexed one. In the Board of Education in this city it has been discussed and re-discussed times without number. There is no doubt that the salary awarded to the female teachers in our public schools is much below the price that should be given to one competent to perform the duties devolving upon her. Appreciating this the North Chicago City Railway have granted free passes over their lines to the female teachers employed in the North Division. A meeting of the recipients was held yesterday afternoon, at which a series of resolutions were passed expressive of their gratitude for the favor conferred.

SOLDIER'S HOME—ADVICE TO CANVASSERS.—The regular weekly meeting of the Managers of the Soldier's Home, and of the Solicitors for the new Home, will be held at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at the War Committee Room, City Railway block. We are requested to urge the canvassers, to fasten a slip of paper around the package of money they have collected, and to mark plainly upon this slip: 1. The amount in the package; 2. The district from which the contribution has been obtained; and 3d. The name of the canvasser. This system is actually necessary in order to prevent confusion, and to keep all the facts in proper order, on the record books. The name of every contributor, of course, with the amount, is shown upon the small book, and the aggregate will compare with the amount returned to the Treasurer.

WATER IN THE SOUTH DIVISION.—Families residing in the extreme southern portion of the city, as well as the occupants of Camp Douglas, experience considerable inconvenience from the lack of water from the hydrants. Frequently the water appears to be shut off, for from fifteen minutes to two hours at a time, and it is a serious inconvenience to the soldiers and prisoners at Camp Douglas, who can get water nowhere else, except inside the camp. If the main pipes are so few that they must be monopolized for hours at a time by the breweries or manufactories in that region, additional pipes should be laid. The rapid increase of population, and the number of new buildings erected in that portion of the city, demand, at the hands of the Board of Public Works, additional water facilities, and also that a more efficient fire apparatus be provided in that part of the city.

CHICAGO COUNTERFEITERS ABROAD.—A young fellow calling himself George Williams, and claiming to hail from Chicago, was arrested a few days ago in St. Joseph, Michigan, where he visited several stores, asking the clerks to change for him $20 "greenbacks." In each instance he was accommodated, and smaller bills were given him in exchange for his twenties. The cheat was discovered in time to have him arrested. Upon his person were found eight dollars in bills upon various banks, two dollars in postal currency, a vial of laudanum, a watch, a photograph, and a few other small articles. But the money which he received in exchange for his counterfeits, (for so they all proved to be,) amounting to a hundred dollars, was no where to be found. The bills were very poorly executed imitations of genuine twenties. He was examined on the charge, and committed in default of $5,000 bail.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND BRITISH PROTECTION.—Members of the Fenian Brotherhood having declared against British rule have scarcely a right to throw themselves under the protection of that government in time of trouble. The following order has been issued by the Committee of Safety of that body:

"The attention of members of the F. B. is called to a general rule of the Brotherhood, issued by the Head Centre John O'Mahony of New York.

That any member of the F. B., claiming British Protection, shall be forthwith expelled as traitor, and any person claiming such protection can never become a member of the order.

Those miscreants who disgrace the proud name of Ireland, by claiming British Protection, ought to be sent back to receive the protection which England has always given Irishmen—the Poor House—the gallows, and extermination by fire and famine."

CONFLICTING OFFICIALS.—Two ladies residing in the classic *rue de* Wells, had the honor of being visited by a trio of constables yesterday, armed with a writ of ejectment. The ladies were very polite, and expressed themselves perfectly willing to move as soon as they could find some one to take charge of the goods. They were allowed to go out for that purpose, the constabulary force keeping guard till their return. Judge of the surprise of the Cerberean trio when they saw the ladies approaching accompanied by a couple of police officers, who arrested the ejectors and conveyed them to the Armory, where a charge of forcible entrance, or some similar cause was preferred against them. They were of course discharged, on *showing their papers*. The women in turn were surprised soon after to see the triplet returning to the charge, and yielded the point, standing by with arms akimbo while their chattels were being thrown into the street.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE.—A fire broke out about half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning last in the second story of the Illinois Central depot, just above the arch leading into the gentlemen's sitting room. The night watchman was patrolling near the spot and thought he discerned the peculiar odor of smoke. He made search all through the second story, but discovered nothing. On going down stairs he saw the smoke issuing through the chinks in the floor. The fire had originated in the space between the plastering of the arch and the floor above; but how, no one can tell. The floor was perfectly tight except in one or two places, and even there the openings were scarcely large enough to admit a match. Even had a match been introduced, there was nothing but the laths and boards to take fire. The affair is a mystery which probably will never be solved. The fire was extinguished without material damage.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY—A FATAL SCUFFLE.—Two youths, named William Putze and George Williams, aged respectively seventeen and eighteen years, employed in Garfield's tinshop, in Jones' block, fell through a hatchway a distance of three stories, about noon, yesterday, and were so badly injured that it is feared they will not recover. It was dinner time, and after having eaten their meal, the youths began to romp. They closed for a wrestle, being at the moment close to the hatchway. The hole was closed by a slide, which works very freely. They got on the slide, and in the scuffle leaned against the wall. Instantly the slide moved from under their feet, and they fell to the ground. It was scarcely possible to ascertain the extent of the injuries sustained, but Putze is known to have had several bones broken, and was considered to be past hope of recovery. The other [illegible] hurt, but sufficiently so to render a [illegible] result probable. They were put into a hack and conveyed home.

THE SECOND DIVISION—FOURTH ARMY CORPS.—The following general order—No. 2—addressed to this division, by command of Major General Sheridan, will be read with interest. Four of the regiments comprising this division hail from Chicago, viz: The 42d, or Douglas Brigade; the 51st; 88th; and 89th, or Second Board of Trade Regiment:

"The General Commanding desires to express to the officers and men of his Division his sincere thanks for their gallant conduct in the battle of the 25th ult.

[illegible]

Let us offer to the wounded and to the families of the gallant dead our heartfelt sympathies."

Mr. Wentworth's Subscription.

[illegible]

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Evening.

Addresses by C. Walker, Rev. R. Collyer, J. H. McVicker, E. A. Storrs and Others—Additional Subscriptions to the County Loan.

The Meetings to be Continued.

The adjourned War Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening was well attended. Officers were present from several regiments, in response to the invitations of the committee, extended on the preceding evening. The speaker's desk was artistically draped with the national flag, and presented a really imposing appearance, even apart from the glorious associations which a sight of the Stars and Stripes excites in the heart of every true patriot in this hour of national trial.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was organized by the election of Colonel John L. Hancock, as Chairman. He presented the object of the meeting in a few remarks, propounding the question—the object of the meeting—In what way are volunteers to be obtained that the draft may be defeated, and that the quota of the city of Chicago may be filled up?

REMARKS OF MR. C. WALKER.

Mr. Charles Walker being called upon expressed himself as being borne down by emotions he could barely describe. He traced the course of the city since the year 1832, a course he had watched with joy, and trusted that the fame of Chicago, made during its progress to greatness, would not be marred by the necessity of a draft to procure men to fill the broken ranks of Illinois troops. He believed the war would be closed before January, 1865, and to close it he urged that there be, from Illinois, at least, no unwilling soldiers, but a band of volunteers; two hundred thousand of whom, with their ardor and their willing hands would be equal to three hundred thousand conscripts.

ADDRESS OF LIEUT. COL. MANN.

Lieut. Col. Mann, of the 39th Illinois volunteer infantry, next addressed the meeting. He recapitulated the ideas he had expressed in his remarks on the preceding evening, reported in the TRIBUNE. He was here, as it was his duty to be, under orders he had from his superior officers, to facilitate recruiting, to assist personally in raising for the regiment to which he belonged, 450 men. Personally he was an advocate for the draft, as he would, probably, under a fair division see his battalion receive a greater portion of men, but for the good of the cause he was willing to see the quota made complete by volunteering, that the fair fame of Illinois might be maintained, and that the men may be in the field. He spoke of his regiment—the history of it from the landing at Folly Island—and urged that loyal men who could should enlist, explaining the amount and nature of the bounties offered being $402 for fresh recruits, and $502 for the veteran.

ADDRESS OF MR. J. H. M'VICKER.

Mr. J. H. McVicker, called for by the audience, said:

Fellow Citizens—I am in the same position that every man who gets up to make a speech is. I did not come prepared for any, in fact when I came into the room I expected to see it so crowded with the business men of Chicago that I could not get in, and consequently I would not be called on to make a speech. I am disappointed when I look on this crowd here to-night. I am disappointed at not seeing the business men here—the men who are daily coining their money. I am disappointed at seeing that they do not throng this room and consult what is best to be done in the present condition of affairs, (applause). If I am to make a speech I want to know who I am to speak to. If I am to talk to men that propose to enlist, I would talk in one strain, and if to men who are to stay at home, I would speak in other words. From appearance, however, I should judge you are nearly all of you ready to enlist—you don't look like stay-at-homes. In fact, I believe the stay-at-homes have stayed at home this night for fear they should slip, (laughter.)

There appears to be a difference of opinion as to what is to be done. I confess I labored under the impression that the object was to raise money to increase the bounty to be given to volunteers. I find, on conversing with some who are better informed in the matter, that the bounties are large enough, and the object is to raise a fund, by means of which to take care of the families of those that do enlist. On second thoughts I don't know but that it is a better action to take care of the helpless ones left at home than to take care of those who go from us and cannot use the means we give them. Let me tell you all, the great sinews of war are money and men. I put money first because it is the great lever which moves men. Now, sir, to talk of patriotism, loyalty and all that sort of thing, is a thing I am not prepared to do. Patriotism is a beautiful thing to read about or for men to speak of, but it has been talked of enough—we want now to come to practical working. I do not want to argue with my fellow citizens, who have means, as to what is best to be done, but I am prepared to put down my money, because I look on myself as one of the stay-at-homes, and because, as such, I believe it is my right to give a portion of the money I make in staying at home to those who are willing to go forward to the war.

There is no such thing as economy in war. It never was reason and it never can be reason. The great power of war must be moved by money; we are all making money. There is not a business man in the city of Chicago, that is not making on his two per cent. tax, ten times more money than when the tax was at seven mills. If I could be informed by any committee what is to be done —if it is a subscription of money—I am ready to do anything but enlist. I can't enlist. I am a stay at home. I stay at home from necessity, not from choice, but I argue that the man who gives his money is no less patriotic than he who shoulders his musket, who can go. The taking up of his musket is no greater sign of patriotism than the act of taking care of the children and women who are left behind. He can say he had aided in the war, and if hereafter he cant say that, I say, God help him.

Men stand still and differ because the war is not carried on as they wish it to be. Why there is hardly a thing in this war that has given entire satisfaction to me. It is not what business is that of mine? Am I to sit down and say I don't agree with it? Every one here probably knows my political principles, but what have they to do with this war? You talk of slavery—you know I was a pro-slavery man—what has that to do with the war? It has nothing. Slavery at best is a thing of the past from this day forth—it was two years ago. [Applause.] Slavery was wiped out with the lighting of the match that exploded the first gun at Sumter. [Applause.] I say to those who can, enlist, your bounty is from four to five hundred dollars. The Board of Trade of the city of Chicago have guaranteed—and their word is as good as the President's—your families shall be taken care of, and you can depend upon it they will be taken care of. I would say to the business men of Chicago, come up and aid the Board of Trade in this act; and I would say to the Board of Trade, start out with at least five subscription lists and collect money. I say five lists, because I have had so many lists presented to me, that I know what effect they have on a man. If you go to a man with a list headed by a hundred dollars, and he feels he can give but twenty-five dollars, he will give nothing. Therefore I say, start out with five lists for the benefit of the Board of Trade fund to take care of the families, if that is the object. Put at the head of one three hundred dollars, of another one hundred dollars—fifty, twenty-five, and ten and five dollars; take them round; set your committees to work who know the men—the three hundred dollar men, for instance, and there are plenty of them—and get your money. I tell you, gentlemen, there is a regiment of those men in the city of Chicago, who ought to come up to this desk and put down their names for that amount. It has been a wonder to me where the Board of Trade has got all its money from. I have often wondered whether it had not been running its machine in connection with Chase's machine, at Washington.

For myself, I am ready to head each of the subscription lists, [applause] and many will follow me, and if we cannot raise a fund of five hundred thousand dollars in the city of Chicago, to be entrusted to the Board of Trade for charitable purposes connected with this war, I say shame upon every business man of the city.

ADDRESS OF REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Rev. Robert Collyer was next introduced. He thought it unnecessary to do more than endorse the earnest words of the last speaker. As he heard him speak he was reminded of a story of a man who said to the Bishop of London that he went to the theatre often in preference to the church, for, said he, you clergymen mumble over the sublimest truth as though it were fiction; when I go to the theatre, be it true or false, the man is sure to say them with all his might. McVicker had so done, and he had stolen the speaker's thunder about the coldness of the business men of Chicago. He was reminded of another story of a man who being called upon to aid pecuniarily a philanthropic enterprise, asked what sum was needed. Being told four and three naughts, said, "put me down for one of the naughts." He cried shame upon such a course. The necessities of the world required this rebellion should be ended, and the opportunity being now presented, he would urge the propriety of a united effort to secure that result. After Vicksburg had fallen, and Gettysburg had been fought, eminent military men of Europe had declared the position of the North to be gained, or at least that the benefit was with the North. He believed this to be the fact—that the revolution now tottered, and was as the shanty in Christian Andersen's story of the duck—it is standing—rickety—but standing because it cannot conclude on which side to fall. He referred to the treatment of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels, coinciding in the opinion of Dr. Bellows, that the South does for them the best it can, but drawing therefrom that that section is itself upon the verge of starvation.

Perhaps it would be as well for him to say now, "I shall enlist, and who will go with me?" but he could not do so, with a church and family dependent on him, he could not go. He had said if any young man would go for him, he would adopt him for his son and give him a hundred dollars. A young Canadian closed with the offer, enlisted in the 88th Illinois—the intimacy—the love of a parent and of a child began to exist, and he fell—Lieut. Chas. Lane, of the 88th Illinois, at the foot of Missionary Ridge, at the head of his company. He would bring his honored dead home, and lay him with the bones of his kindred. He repeated this offer. He would adopt another son, and all he could do should be done for him, as though indeed he was a son, and when being dead it should be found, if he had means to leave, he that was adopted shall share it with his present young children whom he reserved for an equal share of glory if, unfortunately, the war exists until his sons are of age proper for him to bear arms. He urged upon the business men to adopt some such plan as he had acted upon, that sympathy might follow the young man venturing his all for the sake of his country.

Mr. Frank Lumbard, in response to a continued call, sang his song of "Old Shady."

BOUNTIES.

N. K. Fairbanks, on behalf of the committee, referred to the invitation extended on the preceding evening to the recruiting officers to meet the committee. He requested that those interested would step back and confer with the committee. Some few had expressed apprehensions about the bounty, and it was said that many would willingly enlist if the money were ready to pay down on the spot. The committee would be able to make suitable arrangements for obviating the difficulty.

REMARKS OF MR. E. A. STORRS.

The Chairman then introduced E. A. Storrs, who spoke nearly as follows:

This talk of cash bewilders me. I am one of that business and cashless class—a lawyer—who never know anything about money, &c., except in the money articles of the papers. It is true that success in war belongs to the strongest nerve and the longest purse; but there are other things to be considered, other motives to which to appeal. The pride of a citizen of this great country, the pride of a citizen of Illinois, which has done her part so nobly. Illinois leads on the roll of the States in agricultural matters, and equally in unfaltering courage in the darkest hour, and unwavering loyalty. The question is now, shall this reputation of Illinois be sustained? Shall the brave regiments now in the field be filled up and go on to further triumphs? I believe in the love of country as the highest motive to action. We have come here from all parts of the [illegible] the shadow of the old South [illegible] the Empire State. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] campaign, and Mission Ridge, about the value of illinois troops. May we not say to our parents at home, "Are we not worthy sons?" We have opened the Mississippi to the commerce of the world, not that the products of the great Northwest might float to the sea, but because the great Northwest has resolved that from St. Paul to New Orleans the Mississippi should run through an undivided country.

Illinois now leads the West. What shall be the answer of the metropolis of the West? I believe that the future prospect is bright, and that the war will soon close. Everything is to be hoped, and there is no cause for fear; when the cloud of war is pushed back by the bayonets of the Northwest and the sun streams through, and the inhabitant of the valley shall ask, "Watchman what of the night?" the answer shall be "All is well—all is well." Out of all the gloom the cause of union and humanity moves on, and the arm that pushes it is that of Illinois. The stalwart arms which carried the old flag up Missionary Ridge through blood and fire must and shall be sustained. Let blood and treasure perish, but let the rebellion be pulverized, and at the head of all the States in accomplishing this shall stand the State of Illinois, and the great metropolis of the Northwest.

THE SUPERVISORS FUND.

Mr. N. K. Fairbanks suggested that there be not any more speeches this evening, but before an adjournment took place he would announce that nearly if not all the Supervisors' fund is subscribed for. The money to be given by the city is already in the treasury. Some little details are a cause of vexation—as for instance the matter of paying over the bounties, but this could beyond doubt, be remedied by obtaining a mustering officer in Chicago, so that men who enlist can receive the bounty at once. The fund for the benefit of the soldiers' families amounts to over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and it has been already proposed to increase the amount of aid given to families, to meet more reasonably the increased expense of living.

Frank Lumbard then sang "Rally Round the Flag Boys," and the meeting adjourned until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

The following subscriptions were announced:

Murry Nelson's List—Rumsey & Co., $500; Roswell Carter, $100; Durand & Hyde, $100; J. L. Sharp & Co., $200; R. M. Graves & Co., $100; John Creighton, $100; C. S. Hutchins & Co., $200; Albert Morse, $100.

F. Tuttle's List—S. B. Cobb, $500; Jerome Beecher, $500; Grant Goodrich, $500; F. Granger Adams, $500; Ogden & Fleetwood, $500; Thomas Church, $500; F. C. Sherman, $1000; J. H. McVicker, $500.

CAMP DOUGLAS MATTERS.

Recapture of the Escaped Prisoners—The Gopher Plan Frustrated—New Plans for Escape—Results of Outside Influence—Novel Turkey Dressing—Willing to take the Oath.

Health—New Hospitals—Arrival of Invalid Corps, &c.

An hour, or even a day spent in this miniature military city, exhibits but little of public interest. The private soldier's life, especially in camp, is necessarily monotonous, and as a general thing the same routine of duties are to be performed day after day. But the duty of guarding several thousand rebel prisoners, who are constantly studying to evade the rules and make good their escape, is no sinecure position, and there is some new scheme or plan of escape discovered almost every night. Nor are the duties of the officers any less arduous,—they are constantly on the alert—constantly kept busy from early morn, till midnight, and on several occasions of late, the officers have spent the entire night about the camp on duty.

RE-CAPTURE OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Our readers will remember that about three weeks ago some seventy of the prisoners escaped through a tunnel or underground channel they had dug from their quarters beneath the kitchen, walk and fence—upwards of fifty feet in length. Of those that have escaped, about fifty have been returned, and the roll is now only about twenty short, counting all that have escaped since they first came here. This is doing remarkably well, and considering the outside influence and assistance from "fire-in-the-rear" friends, the officers and soldiers deserve great credit for the success they have met with in recapturing so large a proportion of those who have escaped.

THE GOPHER-PLANT FRUSTRATED.

With the rebel prisoners in this, as well as other military prisons, the plan of escaping by the underground process is a favorite one. Every few days we see mention made of attempts of this kind. On the night of the 13th eleven made their escape from the Gratiot street prison in St. Louis, by removing the floor in a lamp room, and digging thence to the street. Upon the discovery of an attempt of this kind some time ago, Col. De Land summoned all the prisoners into the square, and an order was then read to them, that if another attempt of this kind was made he should cause the floors to be removed from all their barracks, and as in that event all must suffer the inconvenience—the innocent as well as the guilty—it would be to the interest of every prisoner to discourage any attempt at tunnel digging. A few days later those seventy escaped through that well planned "gopher hole." The order was at once enforced—the floors removed from all the barracks occupied by prisoners, and now "the gophers" are in a quandary. There is no possible chance for digging in or about their quarters without detection.

NEW PLANS OF ESCAPE.

The "gophers," as they are called, are now quiet, and appear to have settled down into winter quarters. The "opossums" are now maneuvering to escape by climbing. They take portions of their bunks, nail them together, and construct ladders that will enable them to reach the top of the fence. On Sunday night—when it was so dark and stormy—one of those chaps that are always apparently so orderly and quiet, ran across to the fence, where the guard had just passed, and was about to make an attempt to slide over. But two or three minutes before a shrill whistle was heard coming from the woods, or in the direction of the Chicago University, south from the Camp—just where this attempt was being made. The sentinel outside secreted himself, and concluded that he "coming events cast their shadows before," he might soon see the shadow. In the course of five minutes two men came skulking up to the fence, on the outside, from the direction of the University. The sentinel let them approach as near as he thought best, and fired at one of them, but it was so dark he probably missed his mark, and the two visitors escaped, and at both disappeared and could not be found afterwards. This report of the gun attracted the attention of the sentinels inside, who hastened to the spot, and found the ladder standing against the fence inside, but the prisoners had gone to their quarters.

RESULTS OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

There is a large class of mankind (and womankind, as well,) who will only learn from experience. Every few days some of this class, of either sex, make their appearance at Camp Douglas, and are frequently taken in and done for. A few days ago an old-fashioned, simple-minded Kentuckian, dressed in butternut from top to toe, except his wide-brimmed soft hat, approached one of the outside sentinels, when the following conversation was held:

Kaintuck—It's said every man has his price. I have come thar away down in Kaintuck, to see what's the chance for gettin' my son out o' this ere prison. What can you do to help a feller in such a case. I hear the like o' you can do a heap ef you only take the notion.

Sentinel—Well, sir, you know this is a very hazardous business, and if a sentinel were caught in the act of permitting a prisoner to escape, instant death might be the penalty. No man would be willing to run such a risk without being well paid for it. How badly do you want your son out? What are your plans, and what are you willing to pay to have the effort made?

Kaintuck—I am very anxious to go into camp first, and see how the land lies, and then I can decide on the plan, and will see you after I come out. I am willing to pay $135 in Lincoln green backs if I can get my son out smack clean and smooth.

The money was paid over, and the sentinel kept his promise to get "Kaintuck" into camp, for within half an hour he was looking through the diamond shaped hole in the door of the White Oak prison, and his greenbacks were placed to the credit of general expense account. After remaining in the White Oak a few days, he received some wholesome advice, and was released.

A fortnight since, a beautiful young lady—a full-blooded she-rebel—was discovered to be implicated in a conspiracy to secure the release of her brother—a rebel prisoner. She was arrested, and kept in the family of one of the officers for a few days, until the matter could be thoroughly investigated. The result was, that although the circumstances were strongly against her, no conclusive evidence of her guilt could be adduced, and she was accordingly sent back to Kentucky and released from arrest. She belongs to a family of high respectability in Kentucky, and her brother is one of Morgan's men. These are but two of many similar instances.

NOVEL TURKEY-STUFFING.

When the prisoners and their quarters were examined recently, a number of pistols, dirks, tools of various kinds, and a considerable sum of money was found among them, or secreted in their barracks. The query as to how the articles were smuggled in, was a question that must be investigated. Hence, a more rigid scrutiny was made of all packages that came into camp for prisoners. The first article that came in was a plump, fat turkey, nicely dressed and stuffed, which came from Kentucky in a box. Upon examination, in the centre of the dressing or "stuffing," a small homœopathic vial was found, neatly corked and sealed, which, upon being opened, was found to contain a fifty dollar Government greenback. A neat square piece of head-cheese was received three or four days later, inside of which was found $25 in greenbacks, very securely protected from moisture in a similar manner. Ten dollars were found in the middle of a loaf of cake sent one of the prisoners—evidently doubled across the end of a case knife blade, and shoved to the center of the cake.

WILLING TO TAKE THE OATH.

Of the 7,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, probably one-third would be willing to take the oath of allegiance, and a number of them have manifested considerable interest in those portions of the President's recent Proclamation which they understand to touch their case. About 150 have enrolled their names, and written their friends for clothes, &c., offering to enlist in the U. S. navy. We understand several have been accepted for the naval service.

HEALTH OF THE GARRISON, ETC.

The health of the camp is considered to be very good. The measles have prevailed to some extent among the Federal soldiers, but the disease is now fast disappearing. Mortality among prisoners during the past three months has been only about one-fourth what it was during the same period, while the Fort Donelson and Arkansas Post prisoners were here.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Two new hospitals are in course of erection at the camp, for the use of Federal soldiers. They will be constructed upon the most approved plan—each 100 feet long by 30 wide, two 12-foot stories high, well lighted with large windows, and surrounded by piazzas, for protection from the sun in summer. Near every bunk is a fine ventilator extending to the roof, fresh air being admitted from outside into the centre of the room by flues, and an air chamber beneath the floors. The whole buildings are heated by furnaces in the cook-room adjoining—each of which are 30 by 30, where all the cooking and washing is done. Farmers' boilers and large cooking ranges have been ordered, which will afford facilities for cooking for all the garrison, and will entirely do away with miscellaneous cooking among the soldiers. Large hogsheads are to be attached to the cookhouses, with stationary kettles and other conveniences for doing the washing for 1,500 men. These hospitals will be completed (weather permitting) by the 1st of January, and will be models for neatness and convenience.

THE NEW BARRACKS.

The long line of barracks that were destroyed by fire, on the north side of the square, have been replaced by new buildings, just completed. These new barracks are larger, and more complete in every respect; the ceilings are higher, with ample ventilation along the roof—the walls plastered and bunks provided that can be taken down or put up, in an instant, almost. The new barracks will accommodate 900 [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

On Wednesday night six companies of the Invalid Corps arrived from Camp Chase, (Columbus, Ohio,) under command of Col. Jas. Strong. The 11th regiment, Invalid Corps, under command of [illegible] The probabilities are that the [illegible] will soon be ordered to the [illegible]

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

The Chicago Distillery Blown Up—Four Boilers and the Engine House in Ruins—Loss $20,000.

Ten Persons Horribly Scalded.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Chicago Distillery, owned by Walter S. Gurnee & Co., situated on the west bank of the North Branch, just south from Ward's Rolling Mills. In the Engine House were four large boilers in a range, connected together, and two others lay a short distance north, and disconnected. Two boilers exploded, at the same instant, entirely demolishing the engine house, and throwing all the four into the air. Such was the force of the explosion that pieces of iron, and even fragments of the building, were thrown across the river; bricks from the wall were thrown into the adjoining packing establishment, in one instance breaking in the solid heads of pork barrels, and in another cutting hard hickory hoops off from a barrel.

The two boilers in the north part of the engine-house were being repaired by nine boiler-makers, who were in the employ of Devine & Brother, and workmen sent from their shops corner of Polk and Beach streets. Of these, seven were more or less severely injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. Their names and residences are as follows:

Anthony Kole, a German, living on Halsted near 12th street, was very seriously injured both by being bruised and scalded—recovery very doubtful.

Daniel Smith, residing on Clinton near Washington—also seriously bruised and scalded. Injuries probably fatal.

Andrew Maurer, living on Harrison near Desplaines—hands and face scalded, not seriously.

John Callahan, living on Franklin street, near 18th, face and hands badly scalded.

Frank Clark, residence, Jackson street near Halsted—severely bruised and scalded, pretty much over his entire body. He was also internally scalded by breathing the hot steam.

The above were all boiler-makers. Two others from the same shop, arrived but a few days ago from New York; one of whom gives his name as Louis Farrell, residence corner 11th avenue and 27th street, New York City. The name of the other could not be ascertained. They were both severely injured.

Two others, of the hands were uninjured—one being occupied as rivet holder, inside one of the boilers being repaired; the other had gone to a blacksmith shop near by and barely escaped.

Mr. Lucian Gurnee (brother of Walter S. Gurnee) President of the Chicago Distilling Company, was scalded and bruised severely, but not considered to be dangerous.

Abraham S. Poland, second engineer, had his face and hands badly scalded, but was most severely injured internally by inhaling the fatal vapor. His residence is on Division street, near Clybourn avenue.

John Reese, fireman, was scalded on his head and face, and received a severe bruise on his shoulder.

Two boys are reported as having been considerably scalded, but probably not seriously.

Mr. Gurnee was brought to his friends in the city—his wounds having been dressed by Dr. Andrews. The other men were taken to their homes, except the two from New York, who were taken to the Mercy Hospital. Dr. Rae, who was called to dress the wounds, or to see what could be done for the unfortunate men, thinks that three or four of them cannot survive their injuries.

It was for a time feared that some of the hands were buried in the ruins, but one of those missing was seen later in the day, who says such can hardly be the case—that he thinks all have been found who were in the building at the time. Had the force of the explosion taken an opposite direction from the river, there would have been little left of the Chicago Distillery. As it was, one end of it was lifted up and the floor started from its moorings. The four large boilers and the beautiful engine are mere wrecks.

When the mass of ruins is examined that now cover the entire ground floor, where these men were at work, it is really a matter of surprise that all were not instantly killed. The second engineer was in charge of the engines at the time the explosion occurred, and had gone a short distance from the boilers to make some repairs on a steam pump. Where he stood there now lies a mass of ruins of the brick wall, fully two feet deep, and a large flue from one of the boilers is lying across the steam pump where he was at work; yet he escaped without serious injury.

The first engineer was absent from the works, in the city, leaving the second engineer in charge. The fireman states that just before the explosion he noticed that the water guage indicated that the boilers were full—the glass was full within an inch, but whether of foam or water he cannot say. He was surprised to see it indicate, as it did, at the time.

The general appearance of the flues and the boilers render it almost certain that the explosion was occasioned by a lack of water in the boilers. One of the flues which was bruised by coming in contact with some other iron, exhibits a deep steel-blue tint, as if the marks had been made while the flue was intensely hot. Some portions of the fractured and torn edges of the boiler and flues also indicate that the iron was probably nearly red hot when the break in the iron occurred.

It is estimated that the damages by this explosion will not fall short of $20,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Brunswick, and the C., B. & Q. R. Railroad. Not a Duke at all.

A NEGRESS ADMINISTRATRIX.

Records of Cases in the Different Law Courts, &c.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge.

By the proceedings of the Circuit Court of the United States, yesterday, it became apparent that that tribunal no longer enjoys the distinction of numbering among its suitors one of the crowned heads of Europe,—indeed that in congratulating itself upon the possession of such a felicity it was the victim of an illusion—a mirage, which has been rudely—too rudely—dispelled.

The way it disappeared was this: To the bill in Chancery on file in the cause, Messrs. Walker & Joy, solicitor and of counsel for the parties defendant, filed a plea of abatement, alleging that the party complainant styling himself the Duke of Brunswick, was not the Duke of Brunswick, but a private citizen. As it is very seldom given to pleas filed in this or any other country, to question pretensions to royal titles and dignity, we give this document in full:

[PLEA.]

The plea of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, one of the defendants to the bill of complaint of the complainant designated in said bill as Charles Duke of Brunswick, Sovereign and resident of the Duchy of Brunswick, against the said defendant, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, John M. Forbes, Louisa Ann Bonman, Nathaniel Thayer, Henry P. Kidder, and the Quincy and Chicago Railroad Company, defendants.

This defendant, by protestation not confessing or acknowledging all or any of the matters and things in said complainant's bill of complaint mentioned to be true in such manner and form as the same are therein and thereby set forth and alleged, doth plead thereunto, and for a plea saith, that the complainant is not, as alleged in said bill, Duke of Brunswick, and was not at the time of the exhibiting said bill of complaint, and that he was not then, and is not now, nor has he for many years been Duke or Sovereign, or resident of the Duchy of Brunswick, but that, on the contrary, he is, and has been for many years, a private citizen, resident of the city of Paris in the French Empire, and that though his name may be in part Karl or Charles that that is not a name by which he can sue or be sued in this court, but that the said complainant designated as Charles was and is known by his Christian name and by his surname or patronymic, which Christian name is not now fully known to this defendant, but which is known to said complainant, and which he can and is fully competent to set forth in said bill of complaint, and which should be stated and set forth by said complainant in his said bill of complaint; and that the said complainant is misnamed and misdescribed in the said bill of complaint under the designation and style of Charles, Duke of Brunswick, of the Duchy of Brunswick, there having been at the time of filing the said bill, and there being now, no such form or party, duke or sovereign of the Duchy of Brunswick; all which matters and things this defendant doth aver to be true, and pleads the same to the whole of said bill, and hereby demands the judgment of this honorable court, whether it ought to be compelled to make an answer to the said bill of complaint, and humbly prays to be hence, dismissed with it, reasonable costs in this behalf most wrongfully incurred.

By A. T. HALL, Secretary Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

Upon this plea the complainant, without replying, and virtually admitting its allegations, proposed to amend by substituting in his bill for "Charles, Duke of Brunswick," "Charles Frederick Augustus William, *late* Duke of Brunswick," and the question, whether the amendment was admissible, was matter of argument before His Honor yesterday. Messrs. Walker and Joy contended very strongly that the plea struck directly at the identity of the individual, who in the bill called himself Duke of Brunswick, that it alleged the suitor in Court to be a fictitious person, and that to permit the amendment was to compel defendants to answer to the suit of a complainant other than he by whom the bill was originally filed. The Court expressed the opinion that the titular words were mere matter of description, and that the plea itself, so far from alleging that the complainant was a fictitious person, conceded that he was a genuine person, and only complained that he was improperly described as the Duke of Brunswick.

It was insisted by Messrs. Joy & Walker, that "Duke of Brunswick" was in this case matter of identity, instead of mere description, if, for no other reason, because the word "Charles," or "Karl," taken by itself, is, in a Christian country, not a name sufficient to identify a person in a court of law, but required, as a general rule, the addition of a surname, to make it a complete name for that purpose. That in this case, however, the title Duke of Brunswick, which could be lawfully borne by only one person in the world at the same time, completed the identification and made the patronymical addition unnecessary, but the title removed, the word "Charles" by itself was utterly inadequate for that purpose. They claimed, therefore, that the concession of the petitioner that he was not Duke of Brunswick, left him without footing in court so far as proper legal identification was concerned; and that the proposed amendment, if it was not the substitution of a second complainant for the original one, was the substitution of a genuine and actual complainant for what was, in law, no complainant whatever. To the assertion of Mr. Joy that Charles or Karl "is no name," the Judge said, "How can the Court know that?" It may be a name to identify a party. We know as matter of history that those persons who are designated themselves by particular titles, simply call themselves by their Christian names. Napoleon, before he was Emperor, was Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards, simply Napoleon. Victoria never calls herself Victoria Guelph. All these sovereigns of Europe have half a dozen Christian names. Victoria has about a dozen. And to hold that, in order to enable these parties to come into courts to sue, they must set forth all these Christian names, would, it seems to me, be drawing the lines very strictly. For there is to be no question of identity—you admit in your plea the identity of the party, but say that he is not the Duke of Brunswick, but that he was formerly Duke of Brunswick, and I do not see that any harm or wrong can be done by permitting this to make the amendment."

COUNTY COURT—Before Judge Bradwell.—In this Court, a day or two since, a singular incident happened, connected with the settlement of the estate of William [illegible], a negro, who was formerly cook in the Board of Trade regiment. His widow presented herself to qualify as administratrix [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES COURT.—Before Hon. T. Drummond, Judge.

[illegible]—People vs. Ballance. Death of Adolph Papin having heretofore been suggested—now on motion of Plffs. Atty, the children are substituted in his place.

[illegible]—Frisbie vs. Johnson. Motion by Pltf. to vacate the judgment, &c. After consideration said motion is overruled.

[illegible]—(Admiralty)—Bowman vs. Schooner Jane A. Marsh. Sale ordered of the schooner on Petitions of all parties in interest.

[illegible]—(Chancery)—Phelps et al vs. Warner. Bill dis. at C. C.

[illegible]—(Chancery)—Selz et al vs. Unna et al. Court desires the injunction prayed for by complainant.

549—(Chancery)—Young et al vs. Cushing et al. Compl't's Sol. moves for a commission to take deposition of Thomas Rutherford. Motion sustained subject to the judgment of the Court, as to the expense of taking the same after its return.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. Van Higgins. In trial Room.

[illegible]—Ross vs. City. On trial.

[illegible]—Beck vs. Hong et al. Jury not agreeing, are discharged.

[illegible]—Swincloid vs. Dodge. Dis. P. C. by agreement.

[illegible]—Cartney vs. Duggan. Mo. for new trial by plff. sustained.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Throop vs. Stevens, f. ab. to Court by agreement, and judgt. for plff. [illegible]. Mo. for new trial overruled, and exceptions, appeal prayed and allowed on filing bond in $500, with security to be approved by the Court. Bond and bill of excep. to be filed during the term.

[illegible]—Blain vs. Hurlbut. Court find for plff., and judgt. on finding. Appeal prayed and allowed. Bond in $700, &c. Bond and bill of excep. to be filed in ten days.

[illegible]—Dinet vs. Mock et al. Dis. P. C. mo. plff's atty.

171—Kenyon vs. White. Dis. want pros. with proc.

[illegible]—Du Moulin vs. Hoffman et al. Dis. at P. C. want pros. Judgt. &c., plff. for costs, and order for writ &c., Returno, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Gary—in Chambers.

1,032—Cook vs. Heiberman. Deft. and judgt. for premises.

1,084—Same vs. Cullan. Same order.

1,086—Same vs. Magraugh. Same order.

1,087—Same vs. Haye. Same order.

1,088—Same vs. Kehoe. Same order.

[illegible]—Canby et al vs. Booth. Leave to amend Narr. by agreement of parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. John M. Wilson; in Chancery sitting.

10—Moore vs. Brown et al. Dis at C C. Mo C solr.

[illegible]

[illegible]

119—People vs Skinner. Trial pending.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

A Man Killed—Gross Carelessness—An Unaccountable Verdict.

Acting Coroner Calvin DeWolf held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a man who was killed on the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad, about ¾ of a mile south of the depot, and a little north of the freight depot on Twelfth street. The accident occurred about half past 5 o'clock. The deceased was walking along the track when he was struck by the tender of Engine No. 23, and instantly killed, the wheels passing over his body. He was dreadfully mangled. The evidence adduced on the examination pointed very conclusively to the fact that the engineer was guilty of gross carelessness. The following testimony was given:

William Collins testified that he was about twenty yards from the engine at the time of the accident, standing in the door of a car. He saw the man walking on the track and he hallooed to him. *The bell was not ringing.* The engine was backing up, the tender being ahead. He called to the engineer to stop, but he appeared to take no notice; the witness did not see the deceased move after he had been struck.

J. B. Cramer testified that he saw the deceased walking on the track, the engine backing up towards him. The witness called to the engineer to stop; he called also to the deceased, who made a jump, but too late; the tender struck him and knocked him down. The engineer could have saved the man if he had reversed the engine, but he made no attempt to stop the engine; the bell was not ringing; the witness stated that the engineer was [illegible]

The jury returned as their verdict that the deceased came to his death at the time and place stated. Why, in view of the evidence submitted, they did not strongly censure the engineer, is an omission which the uninitiated observer will be unable to account for.

The deceased was apparently about thirty-five [illegible]

years of age, stout built, light complexion, dark hair, dressed as a laboring man, having an overalls and ordinary clothing. Nothing was found upon the body by which he could be identified; nor was he known to any of those present at the inquest. The body was taken to the City Undertaker's rooms, No. 118 Clark street, where it will remain to-day for identification. He had been hired a few hours before to work near the depot, but had not given his name.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The extreme rigor of the weather had a thinning effect upon the places of amusement last evening, from which McVicker's did not escape. Senorita Cubas appeared in The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, and gave much satisfaction to the audience by her truthful personification of the character of Naramattah. To-night she appears in a speaking character, in the drama of "Lavengro, or the Gipsey Brother," and will again appear in "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," on Saturday. Cubas' engagement has been very popular and a very remunerating one to the manager.

MUSEUM HALL.—Lanergan's popular comedy troupe will produce the modern comedy of London Assurance this evening, with an excellent caste. There has not a company gathered in this city for many years, who can do better justice to this comedy than Mr. Lanergan's, and we hope to see a good house.

ROBINSON & HOWE'S CIRCUS.—This popular place of amusement continues to enjoy its share of patronage. "Horse Opera" always draws in Chicago, and this one is no exception to the established rule. The performances are always attractive.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—We looked in on Arlington & Co.'s Minstrels last evening, and were well pleased with the entertainment. The songs and jokes of Arlington and Jones are good. The new song of "Brother's fainting at the door," is a beautiful thing, and was well executed by Mr. Kelley, as was also "Cora Lee," by Mr. Wm. Henry. Both produced hearty applause, as they deserved. Arlington's is an attractive place to go to, and if you go once, you will be sure to repeat the experiment. To-night Mr. William Spalding takes a benefit, and ought to have a full house. The new hall, which has been erecting for this company on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, will be ready for occupancy on Monday evening next, 21st inst.

VARIETIES.—Miss Brent is the leading feature at the Varieties, which seems to have a host of friends who call often.

THE ENROLLMENT—EXEMPTIONS.—The following letter from Captain James, the Provost Marshal for this district, will be of interest to those seeking exemptions from the draft:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 1ST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, December 17, 1863.

The Board of Enrollment would hereby notify the public that it is impossible to answer the numerous letters on the subject of exemption, and to state that no person can be exempt, without a personal appearance before the Board. And the Board would further state that all letters received containing the names of persons that have been omitted, are handed to the Enrolling officer of the Sub-District, who will make the proper inquiry, when, if the parties are found liable to military duty, those names will be enrolled.

WM. JAMES, Provost Marshal, and President of the Enrolling Board.

ARRIVAL AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The following are the arrivals at the Home, No 45 Randolph street, yesterday:

ILLINOIS.—G. W. Poaler, Co. A, 15th; H. Huntington B, 58th; T. Slager, I, 36th; C. Bruneneur, B, 26th; J. McManus, A, 15th; J. A. Ross, E, 95th; J. Robberts, C, 44th; W. Lammery, L, 15th cav.; L. Palmer, K, 15th.

INDIANA.—W. H. Balbron, D, 48th.

WISCONSIN.—G. W. Lawton, G, 1st; D. L. Morrison, D, 15th cav.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Volunteers Attention.

To be exhibited, on Friday, Dec. 18th, about noon, (weather permitting,) at Mackway's market, 123 Dearborn street, where they will be photographed by J. Carbut, of whom copies can be purchased as one of the series of "Glimpses of the Great West, some of the finest cattle, taken collectively, ever seen in the Chicago market, which are intended as Christmas dainties for the citizens, for whose unlimited patronage during the past three years the subscriber begs to offer his sincere thanks.

The stock to which attention is now called consists of the heifer "Prairie Flower," fatted by Mr. Litchfield, at Elgin, Kane county Illinois; one red steer, four years old, weighing 2,540; a white steer, same age, 2,815, and the white heifer Lady Hughes, weight 1,800.

SECOND LOT.—The Lady Elgin is a milk-white heifer, bred and fed by Abraham Keershaw, Du Page county, town of Wayne, Ill. This beautiful animal is only three years old and weighs 2,026.

THIRD LOT.—Two black oxen—the Arkansaws—weight, 5,700 lbs.; raised in Wisconsin by Wm. Mackway. Also, two red heifers, weighing 4,300 lbs. The "Dancing Girl," a heifer, raised in Covington, Ky.; weighs 1,850 lbs. Thirty sheep, averaging 240 lbs. each, from the same place. The buffalo, "Indian Chief," 1,700 lbs, and a pair of bears, called the "Shoddy Contractors," from the fact of their devouring everything they lay their paws on. de18-a775-1t

WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The congregation and friends of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church are notified that the Social Reunion advertised last Sabbath to take place this evening will be postponed until Tuesday evening next.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At the last regular meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Association, resolutions of condolence and respect were passed for the relations and friends of their deceased Brother Stephen Cresswell.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of holiday presents for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

For More Light,

Go to N. F. Merrill's Lamp and Oil Store, No. 85 Randolph street.

CARD.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter, of No. 88 Washington Street, Chicago, and No. 832 Broadway, New York.

Physicians for the treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, would caution the public against the imposition of a person named Backett, who advertises as a physician on Randolph street, under the style of Drs. W. & J. Hunter and Vonbaden. No such firm exists—one person representing all the parties, who changes his name to suit his customers. To one he is Dr. J. Hunter; to another he is Vonbaden, &c. The real name of this person is Claude Henry Backett, the name of Hunter being assumed for the purpose of misleading those seeking Medical Advice, and is a fraud upon the public. Drs. R. & J. Hunter's only office in Chicago, is No. 88 Washington street, and in New York No. 832 Broadway. de16-a556-3t-M&W

SOUP DEPOT.—The ladies of the Loyal Leagues are anxious to organize a Soup Depot, for the poor that are not otherwise provided for in other societies. We want a store; any one having one suitable, and who will give it, or lend it to us will receive our thanks. It is a worthy object, and we hope some one will respond to the call. Address: Chicago Post Office, Box 4350.

A CARD.

Granulated Eye Lids—A large majority of all chronic or old standing sore eyes are of this character. Dr. W. K. Everson, No. 124 South Clark street, Chicago, never fails to cure the most inveterate cases in a few weeks. Many cases that have been under treatment of other oculists of this city and other places, for months and years have been cured by him in from one to six weeks, and with his system of treatment they never return as is the case with others. Unless the case is a very bad case, there will be no need of coming here and being at heavy expense for board and travel, I will furnish you the means to use at home, and any one can use them. Terms moderate.

Dr. Everson refers with pleasure to the most distinguished physicians and professors of medicine in the United States, as to his ability as a Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist. dec14-a542-6t-MW&F

Economise!

Economise by Dyeing your cast off Garments and Trimmings with the *Domestic Dyes*—40 different fast colors, including all the new and fashionable shades. Price only 15 or 20 cents per package. See samples of colors at the Druggists. dec14-a532-3t-m w&f.

☞ The Greatest discovery of the age is Dr. C. H. Woodhull's Turkish Cancer Remedy. He kills and extracts Cancers in six to twenty-four hours without instruments, pain or loss of blood. His cures in chronic diseases are the most remarkable on record, and his remedies the wonder of the profession and the admiration of the sick.

Within the last six years the Dr. has cured over 50,000 cases, and it may be safely said that one-half of those patients had been treated by mercury, and their doctors told them the last ray of hope had expired.

Dr. W.'s magnetic treatment in paralytic cases that have not walked for many years, made to walk in three to six days.

Office 65 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 6003. dec 17-a 763 2t

☞ Father Kemp's Old Folks, twenty-two ladies and Gentlemen, sing at Bryan Hall Monday evening, Dec. 21. de16-a650-3t

☞ William Hayward, the Eminent Balladist, is now with Father Kemp, and will appear at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening next. de16-a557-4t

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

"Willard's," at Washington; "Metropolitan" and "Fifth Avenue," at New York, and many other first-class hotels, use Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring. Sold everywhere. Dec. 14-a 281. 3t m w f & w3y

Wanted.

WANTED.—Information wanted of William Neylan. When last heard from was in the 51st Regiment Illinois Volunteers. A few lines, stating his whereabouts, would be thankfully received by his brother or father, CHAS. E. NEYLAN, 27 Motsserres, N. Y. de18-a777-3t

WANTED—Information of David Sherman. Sixteen years old, large of his age, blue eyes, light hair, one fore finger a little crooked, with a scar on it, a small scar above his right ear in the hair. Any person giving information by letter to JOHN SWEET, Northville Post Office, La Salle Co., Ill., shall be amply rewarded. de18-a776-1t

WANTED—By a young man recently out from England, a situation where he could make himself useful. Writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at accounts. Would prefer a situation in a store as Assistant Clerk, Porter, etc. Apply at HAMILTON'S Intelligence and Employment Office, 107 Clark street. de18-a773-1t

WANTED—Correspondence. Two of Uncle Sam's boys who have been consuming Government rations for the past two years and a half, desire to season them with a little of the spice of life by opening a correspondence with all good Union girls of the North, with a view to fun, love and its consequences. Address, with photograph, HARRY LINDEN or FRED. FORREST, 9th Regiment Illinois Infantry, Vicksburg, Miss. de18-a772-3t

WANTED—Every person who wishes to get Cartes de Visite to know that they can get the best in the city for only Two Dollars per dozen, and two dozen in each dozen ordered. Ambrotypes in all kinds of plain and fancy cases, over third less than others charge, at RHOADS & CO'S 136 South Clark street. de18-a680-3t

WANTED—To rent a small cottage, furnished or unfurnished, or three or four rooms, by a sure and prompt paying tenant. Any one having such to rent will please address a line to Post Office Box 3854, Chicago, stating price and location. de18-a613-3t

WANTED—To exchange an Improved Farm in Illinois for a set of steam machinery complete, for a flouring mill of two or three run, or if very cheap I will pay cash. Address, giving description, W. WATSON, care of J. B. Briggs, 177 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. de18-a627-3t

WANTED.—Families or single gentlemen wishing the services of a good laundry woman, can have their soiled clothes well washed and ironed by Mrs. CLARY, at her house, 25 White street, between Wells and Franklin, North Division. Any orders addressed by letter to Mrs. Clary, Tribune office, will meet attention. de18-a667-1t

WANTED—A Carpet. A second hand Brussels or three-ply carpet, in good condition; about 25 or 30 yards. Address, with price, Mrs. HARRIS, Post Office Box 1338. de18-a762-3t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to the second house on Indiana avenue, east side, north of Ringgold Place, Twenty second street. de18-a683-3t

WANTED—A small house, in good repair, and situated in a respectable locality. Rent must be moderate. Address "House," Tribune office. de18-a681-1t

WANTED—Immediately, a situation by a young woman. Understands tailoring, dress making and sewing on furs. Speaks French and English. Apply at 195 South Jefferson street. de18-a719-1t

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation for plain sewing, either in a private family or shop. References given. Address, for two days, "CAROLINE B," Tribune office. de18-a738 2t

WANTED—To Express for any light business where full employment can be given. Moderate remuneration required. Address "G," at this office. de18-a719-2t

WANTED—A first rate workman, accustomed to wooding plows. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at Room 8, 56 Dearborn street. de17-a715-3t WM. B. YOUNG & CO.

WANTED—And no humbug. A man from nearly every Township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business, will find in this a few thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs), 124 Clark street, or send a ten cent stamp to Post Office Box 5666, Chicago, Ill. de18-a727-3t

WANTED—Two good journeymen Shoemakers to work on fine boots. Employment for the winter guaranteed. Apply at 303 State street. de17-a729-3t

WANTED—A young man, who is a rapid penman and writes a plain hand, quick and correct at figures, especially in adding up long columns. No other need apply. Address, with real signature, giving references, P. O. Box 6025, Chicago. de17-a736-2t

WANTED—A good Saddler as Foreman. Apply at 39 Lake street. de17-a737-2t CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

WANTED—A young man to act as light Porter. He must be willing to work hard, write a good hand, be smart at figures, and come well recommended. Apply at the Bookstore, 111 Dearborn st., between 2 and 3 o'clock. de17-a663-2t

WANTED—Men to manufacture and sell an article used by every family in the land. Costs 15 cents—made in ten minutes; pays 500 per cent. profit. Persons, male or female, can make $3 to $7 per day. Letters containing $1 in current funds will receive prompt attention and full directions for manufacturing. Twenty-five per cent. discount to ladies. Address C. H. STEARNS, P. O. Box 4381, Chicago. de18-a775-1t

WANTED—A situation by a young man from Canada as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper or Salesman in a wholesale or retail store, being fully competent for either position. Can give best of reference. Address "C F," Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address de17-a724-10t C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Two smart, active young or middle aged men as partners, with good business abilities and a cash capital of $3,500 each, to engage with the advertiser in a good-paying and safe business, being fully competent for either position. The profits are exceedingly large, and the demand the same. Inquire at Room 28, Briggs House, personally, or address "C B B," Chicago Post Office. de17-a721-2t

WANTED—Knowing there are many fine young ladies who are readers of the TRIBUNE, I would first say, if any of them wish to correspond with one of "Grant's Invincibles," with a view to amusement and mutual improvement, may address HARRY FAY, Co. E, 5th Illinois Infantry, Vicksburg. Photographs exchanged if desired. de17-a725-2t

WANTED—A respectable Physician wishes to make arrangements with some physician or medical student to attend to his duties, in or out of his office, whenever the Doctor is otherwise engaged. To a good man an excellent opportunity is offered. Write your full name, and give your own statement of accomplishments. Address Post Office Box 6075, Chicago. de17-a739-2t

WANTED—Recruits to fill the CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. This Company has been in the service nearly one year and a half, and has seen some hard service, and are still in better condition than ever before. Quite a number of the members having been promoted, we are ready to enlist a limited number of first-class men.

The Battery has just received new guns of the best in the field, and new equipments throughout, and have not one man sick in camp.

$402 bounty for new recruits, and $502 bounty for veteran volunteers or those who have been in the service over nine months.

Those desiring to enter this branch of the service cannot do better than to enlist in this company, they being under the care of the Mercantile Association.

Come in out of the draft, boys, and join "A Crack Battery." Recruiting office in Mercantile Association rooms, corner of Lake and State streets, Chicago.

LIEUT. HARRY HOBY, Recruiting Officer. de16-a668-6t

WANTED—Correspondence by a soldier, aged twenty, with a view to fun, friendship, love and its consequences. Photographs exchanged if desired. Address WILLIE [illegible], Co. C, 4th Ills.

WANTED—A partner in a well established, paying business, with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000. A man of good business qualifications required. Please address J. S. FIELD, Chicago. de15-a661-3t

WANTED—Agents wanted. Good reliable men wanted to engage in the sale of first-class subscription works, such as the History of the Civil War in America, by J. S. C. Abbott, Life of Christ, Home Memoirs, &c. Address CLARK & CO., 97 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4131. de15-a664-3t

WANTED—Agents. $150 per month is now being made by good canvassers in selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS—the BEST family one ever published. Address or apply to J. N. WHIDDEN, General Western Agent, No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. Post Office Box 2584. de15-a668-4t

WANTED—A housekeeper and companion, by a gentleman thirty years of age, who must be intelligent, passable good looking and accustomed to housekeeping. Any one desiring such a situation may address "H T," Drawer 6084, Chicago Post Office. de15-a635-4t

WANTED—Agents to sell the History of the Sioux War and Massacre of 1862-63, by I. V. D. HEARD, the Recorder of the Military Commission. This is a perfectly reliable history and embellished with fine portraits and illustrations. Liberal inducements offered. Address J. GARVIS, P. O. Drawer 6458, Chicago, Ill. de15-a559-6t

WANTED—A Scotchman of 25 years' experience in the care of horses in Great Britain and the United States, wants a situation in Chicago to act as foreman in a club stable, or to take charge of a large establishment of horses. References first class. Address FIVESHIRE, care of W. W. Springstead, Livery Stables, Albany, N. Y. de15-a588-3t

WANTED—Agents in every county to sell the most attractive work for the times, THE INDIAN RACES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, including a thrilling account of the late INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA, by Hon. T. HEADLEY, author of the "History of the Rebellion," "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Life of Washington," &c. Send stamp at once for terms and territory. E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 118 South Clark street, Chicago. de14-a535-6t

WANTED—A partner with $12,000 to join the advertiser (a Scotchman) in a first class business. References given and required. Principals only need apply. Apply by letter to "F C D," Tribune office. de15-a584-3t

WANTED—A Partner in the Drug business, in one of the most pleasant, prosperous, and thriving cities of this State. A large trade is fully established, wholesale and retail, and enterprise and energy will double it in one year. Thousand Dollars cash capital wanted, and, with it, a man not afraid of work, acquainted with business and in love with it; and with some good references. Address, for further particulars, ALFRED W. AKIN, Post Office Box 1461, Chicago. de15-a610-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell "Bryant's History of the Great Massacre in Minnesota by the Sioux Indians." The only complete history published, and the most desirable book ever put into the hands of canvassers. Liberal terms given. Apply to O. C. GIBBS, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 6060, Chicago. de15-a596-5t

WANTED—Knitting Machine. Every Farmer, to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $10 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $75. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from one to three dollars. Send for circular and samples (send stamps).

BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month now being made by good Canvassers, selling the new splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel Engravings of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, 25 cents each; or five for $1.00; mailed in a tube safe, on receipt of price, to any part of the country, by S. R. LANDON, Agent, 54 Lake st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago. de15-a600-2t

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. de15-a440-3m

WANTED.—$60 a Month.—We want Agents, at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de15-a439-3m

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It HAS STOOD THE TEST OF ALL TIME, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. [illegible] REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, Proprietors. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, AT AUCTION.

Also, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22d and 23d, at 7 o'clock, we shall sell at auction, at our rooms, the choicest collection of

Rich Parian and Bohemian Ware,

Parian Statuette, Figures, Groups, Vases, French China Tea and Dinner Sets and Fancy Goods

Ever sold at auction this city.

de18-a785-11t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

LARGE SALE OF FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, In Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Frames, splendidly ornamented,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, we will sell at 48 DEARBORN STREET.

The above entire gallery of the English and National Engravings, suitably framed. This collection is pronounced to be the very finest ever imported to Chicago, and embraces many rare and valuable impressions from great works of art. The collection is too numerous and valuable for enumeration. They will be on exhibition this afternoon. Parties buying from the country can have their pictures carefully packed at a small charge. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de17-a761-5t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

Large sale of

Valuable Furs, Robes, &c., AT AUCTION.

By GILBERT & SAMPSON, at their Salesroom, 48 Dearborn street.

We take pleasure in announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, that we shall sell at auction,

On Friday and Saturday, December 19 and 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock, and at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The best of the Furs intended for Tuesday's sale did not arrive in time, consequently they will be in Saturday's sale, making one of the largest and best assortments of REALLY FINE FURS ever offered in this city. The stock consists, in part of genuine Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink and Fitch, Martin, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla, and all other kinds, too numerous to mention, in Capes, Half Capes, Talmas, Collars, Muffs, Victorines, Circulars, Cuffs, Pelerines, &c., and a large assortment of Children's Furs, Gents' Caps, Mufflers, Gloves, &c. Also an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Top Robes, in Hudson's Bay, Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon, Buffalo, Jenet, &c.

N. B.—Our customers can depend upon the above goods being first-class and manufactured expressly for first-class city retail trade. Every article we sell will be warranted, so that parties can buy with confidence that they get just what is represented to them.

Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to the above sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de16-a685-4t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, CUTTERS AND HARNESSES,

AT AUCTION. We will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the stable of Chas. Stokes, in the rear of the Schall House, one splendid black Stallion, 9 years old, Black Hawk stock, splendid style and action and a fine traveler; one pair of Chestnut Horses, 7 and 8 years old, fine travelers, one of the best pair of matched horses in the city; one Sorrel Horse, 8 years old, sound and kind, and a good traveler; one Roan Saddle Mare from Kentucky, 7 years old, one of the best saddle horses in Chicago; one Bay Horse, 7 years old; one pair of Dun-colored Horses, 7 years old, good travelers, and kind in double or single harness; one large Draft Horse, 8 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds; also, one splendid Family Carriage, Boston manufacture, and has been used but a few times; also a number of good second-hand Buggies and Harnesses; also a number of Cutters.

Any of the above stock can be bought at private sale at any time previous to the hour of sale at auction, and all of the stock can be seen at any time up to the hour of sale. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de15-a624-4t

AUCTION.—I will sell at Auction to the Trade, at No. 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, at 9½ o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Yankee Notions. de11-a343-8t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Third avenue, near Polk street. Price $1,300, and fourteen lots near Union Park at a low price. CLAFLIN & FAY, Attorneys, 63 Clark street. de18-a775-1t

FOR SALE—A large second-hand Safe, suitable for a bank or commission merchant—cheap. Apply at Room No. 6 Metropolitan Block. de18 a787-1t

FOR SALE—Two good second-hand family sleighs, with driver seats; one with leather top and one without top. Also two pony sleighs and a lot of cutters. Can be seen at the Carriage Factory, corner of Randolph and Ann streets. de18-a780-3t

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. A hotel, lease and furniture for sale. For full particulars inquire of WM. COX at the Girard House, Chicago, Ill. de18-a770-3t

FOR SALE—$450 will buy the Lease, Stock and Good Will of a Retail Confectionary and Fruit Store, with two nice rooms connected. Inquire at 184½ State street. de17-a719-3t

FOR SALE—A Single Sleigh. Nearly new. Address P. O. Box 4344. de17-a756-3t

FOR SALE—A stock of Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware, together with the lease of a store, in a good location and doing a good business. In payment will take a portion in cash and the balance in good city property. Should prefer a house and lot conveniently located. Address "WILLIAM," Post Office Box 4775. de15-a656-3t

FOR SALE—One of the best pair of Work Horses in the city; also, heavy grain wagon and harness; for cash or on time. Can be seen at Central Livery Stable, foot of South Water-st. de15-a675-7t

FOR SALE—Vessels. Schooners J. S. Newhouse, Henry Hager, and other vessels for sale. For particulars inquire of B. F. DAVISON, Room No. 4 Wheeler's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. de13-a453-1m

FOR SALE—A Steam Engine, with pump, heater, steam pipes, etc., in first-rate order. Cylinder is 18-inch bore and 36-inch stroke. The same will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, address MEYER & BROTHER, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. de15-a638-3t

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—A Meat Market and Provision Store in a good locality. Average sales $100 per day. Inquire of J. Kirby, Room 2, over 54 Dearborn street, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., or address "E W," Post Office Box 673, Chicago. de18-a583-3t

FOR SALE—Valuable Lot on South Clark street, near Springer or Fifteenth streets, 116 feet front by 160 deep, lot on the South Branch near Cragin & Co's Packing House, 340 feet front by 400 deep, docked. Will be sold low and on long time and easy. Also, Houses and Lots, Residence Lots, Farms and Western Lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, de18-a797-3t No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, the liquors, bottles, fixtures, glasses, billiard table, pigeon hole, and a fine lot of cigars; all purchased before the rise, and now in the saloon 178 North Clark street. Apply on the premises. de18-a525-3t

FOR SALE—Or Exchange in any improved city or town Eighty Acres of Land, situated at Neenah's Ford, close to the Sangamon Timber Land; all fit for cultivation, one half is fenced in, and a living spring of water on it. Address FELIX MOONEY, Champaign City, Illinois. de17-a714-3t

FOR SALE—Some very desirable Lots in Sawyer's Addition, on Randolph, Lake, Fulton, Carroll and Kinzie streets. Cheap for cash or short time. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. de15-a673-1w-w FAY

FOR SALE—125 Lots, constituting Block 23 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, fronting on West Indiana, Ashley and Fourth-sts. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. de15-a592-3m s w a f

FOR SALE—The south half of Section 28, 29, 12, consisting of 320 acres of the finest land in Cook County, within half a mile of the Station at Lyons, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. A part of this tract is covered with a handsome growth of wood. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. de15-a591-3m s w a f

FOR SALE—25 Lots in Block 5, Sampson & Greene's Addition, fronting on Sampson street. Terms liberal. Apply to OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. de15-a590-3m s w a f

FOR SALE.—Improved Farms. 160 acres near Aurora. 220 acres near Gardner. 640 acres in Whiteside County. For sale cheap by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, de13-a556-3t No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On State street. Lot 50x179 on the southeast corner of State and Liberty or Fourteenth street. A choice lot for a grocery or market stand. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. de15-a603-3t

FOR SALE—Valuable Residence property. 46 Lots on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, on favorable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. The above lots are in the Hamilton tract, near Liberty or Fourteenth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. de15-a603-3t

FOR SALE—Farming Lands for sale, 30 miles from Chicago, in the township of Peotone, Will county, from one to two miles from Peotone Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad. These lands were selected at an early day, and are some of the very best lands in the State—convenient to market and schools, and surrounded by an intelligent and thriving class of farmers. These lands will be sold in quantities as follows: [illegible] For further particulars inquire of MILTON SMITH, Peotone, DICKINSON & CO., Chicago, or M. S. DEAN, Marshall, Michigan. de15-a596-2t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms with board, can be had at 118 Wabash avenue. de16-a604-3t

BOARDING.—A suite of very pleasant furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on Wabash avenue, five minutes walk from the Post Office. Address "H C W." de15-a610-3t

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the stables of William Patrick, corner of State and Adams-sts., on Thursday, Dec. 17th, one large black Horse, with hind circle much swollen, and sheared. Also, one bay Mare, quite thin, long tailed. Any one returning them to the above stables will be liberally rewarded. de18-a814-1w WM. PATRICK.

Found.

TAKEN UP—Dec. 12th, 1863, a red and white Horse, about 10 years old. For particulars inquire of JAS. RYAN, cor. of Clinton and DeKoven-sts., West Side. de16-a641-3t

TAKEN UP—A dark brown four-year-old Mare. Owner can have her by calling at 14 West Randolph-st., proving property and paying charges. de16-a780-1t

TAKEN UP—A red Cow, which the owner can have by calling at 771 North Jefferson-st., proving property and paying expenses. de16-a594-3t

TAKEN UP—About three days ago, on the premises of A. Hawkins, corner of Chicago avenue and Wood street, a middling sized white horse. The owner can receive him at the above place by paying damages. de15-a580-3t

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, on Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, benefit of the renowned Spanish artiste Senorita

ISABEL CUBAS,

Who will appear for the first time before a Chicago audience in a

SPEAKING CHARACTER.

Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 18th and 19th, will be presented the new Drama in five acts, entitled

LAVANGRO; OR, THE GIPSEY BROTHER.

[illegible]

Saturday Afternoon—GRAND MATINEE, at which CUBAS AS NARAMATTAH. In the beautiful Drama of THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH. Admission to Matinee 25 cents.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Mr. J. W. Lanergan's Dramatic Company, Consisting of 16 first-class performers.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, 1863, will be presented Dion Bourcicault's brilliant Comedy, entitled

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mrs. J. W. LANERGAN .... Lady Gay Spanker. Mr. J. W. LANERGAN .... [illegible]. Other characters by the Company.

ADMISSION—25 cents; children, 15 cents; including admission to the Museum.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY —OF— CHICAGO.

Second Concert—Fourth Season

AT BRYAN HALL,

Saturday Evening, December 19th, 1863.

PROGRAMME.

1. Symphony in C minor, op. 5. A. Introduction moderato con moto et allegro energico. B. Scherzo. Allegro risoluto quasi presto. C. Andantino Grazioso. D. Finale. Molto Allegro.
2. Grand Aria from Robert le Diable. Miss Annie Main.
3. Overture. Yelva.
4. Fantasie. Stradella.
5. Arietta. Miss Annie Main.
6. Overture. Le Serment.

CONDUCTOR HANS BALATKA.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. [illegible]

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK ...... Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD ...... Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!

The Great American Comedienne

MISS EVA BRENT

TO-NIGHT

SCENES ON THE POTOMAC.

MONDAY EVENING, December 21st, benefit of

Mr. T. G. RIGGS.

SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them) [illegible]. Parquette [illegible]. Private Boxes [illegible].

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The Annual Festival of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church,

Corner of Fulton and Clinton streets,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets only 50 cents, including refreshments. To be had of M. SHIERA, 105 West Lake street, GEO. McPHERSON, cor. Clark & Washington-sts., A. G. DOWNS & CO., Lake-st., or at the door.

EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," "My Southern Friends," &c., will lecture at

Metropolitan Hall, Chicago,

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863.

Subject—THE SOUTHERN WHITES.

Their characteristics and their relation to the future of the Union.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

No reserved seats. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BRYAN HALL. FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY! Commencing Monday Eve'ng, Dec. 21.

THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP, With his celebrated

Old Folks' Concert Company.

Instrumental Performers and Vocalists.

Consisting of 22 Ladies and Gentlemen, with a splendid orchestra, assisted by Miss AMANDA BAILEY. Mr. WILLIAM HAYWARD, AND Mr. M. W. WHITNEY.

The largest Concert Troupe in the world. All of whom will have the honor to appear before the citizens of this city in costumes of 100 years ago.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BRYAN HALL. POSITIVELY BUT ONE NIGHT.

THE RICE FAMILY.

Mr. B. RICE, Basso; D. B. RICE, Tenor; MARIA, Soprano; FLORENCE A., Contralto.

Will give a CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, Thursday Evening, Dec. 17, 1863.

ADMISSION—Fifty Cents. Doors open at ½ to 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock. GEO. B. WOODFORD, Agent.

ROBINSON & HOWE'S CHAMPION CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. The Child Artiste, LA PETITE ANGELO, in the daring feat of ZAMPILAEROSTATION.

First appearance of Miss LIZZIE DONALDSON, the Princess of the Corde Elastique; Mr. FRANK DONALDSON, the Equilibrist. Mr. LEON in his VILLE in his TERRIFIC BARRIER ACT. RARUS, "THE CHAMPION," in two great acts.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

Eighteen Star Performers—the largest and best band of Minstrels in the country.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14th, and every evening during the week. The Pantomime [illegible] the Ethiopian Cubas; [illegible] Arlington's Essence; [illegible] Anthony Snow, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, benefit of WILLIAM SPALDING.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at ½ past 6; commence at 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF the Seamen's Mutual Benefit Association, organized August 20th, 1863,

AT BRYAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18th, 1863.

TICKETS ...... $1.00.

To be had of the Committee or at the door.

MUSIC BY THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK. PIONEER OF THE WEST.

Season Tickets can be had at the following places: HOOKER & JONES' Drug Store, [illegible]; HOVEY'S Seed Store, [illegible]; JOHN R. WALSH, Custom House Place; City R. R. Office, cor. of State and [illegible]; and at the Park.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS. [illegible]

All persons over 14 years of age will be [illegible]

WASHINGTON SKATING [illegible]

SEASON TICKETS

Can be obtained at the following places: Barnum's Variety Store; Root & Cady's Music Store; Hovey's Seed Store; Grand Trunk Railroad Office; The Tribune Office. And at the Park.

PRICES OF SEASON TICKETS. Gentlemen's Ticket [illegible]; Ladies' [illegible]; Misses' [illegible]; Boys' [illegible].

To Rent.

TO RENT—With board, a pleasant room for two gentlemen, at [illegible]. References required.

TO RENT—The new store adjoining Cooley, Farwell & Co's, recently occupied by the subscriber, is for rent, to be ready for occupancy January 1st. Apply to J. V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co's. C. B. FARWELL.

TO RENT—Immediate possession given, a two story basement Brick Dwelling, 144 North Lasalle street, [illegible]. Apply to G. J. WATSON, 15 South Lasalle street.

Lost.

LOST—December 17th, a little before noon, a Ladies Fur Cape, [illegible] going from West Randolph street to [illegible] on Desplaines street. Supposed to have been lost at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible]

LOST.—A small Gilt Locket, with a braid of dark hair enclosed. The finder will be rewarded in the value of the locket by leaving it at M. Mayo's Jewelry Store, [illegible] and Washington streets.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per year $10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week 20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) 2.00
" 4 copies 7.00
" 10 copies 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club 30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The War in Virginia is putting on some of its old phases again, and its history is repeating itself. Thus the rebel cavalry leader, Stuart, is at his old pranks again in the rear of our army. The indications are that the winter will not be a quiet one in that theatre of war, if the rebels continue as they have begun their restored system of strong raids through our lines.

The dispatches tell us that the Democratic members of Congress are incorporating the new movement of the party, looking to a complete change of front, preparatory to the Presidential campaign. At a caucus, on Wednesday evening, they were unanimously in favor of voting all the men and means required for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and it is given out that a thorough war platform is the Democratic programme for the future. All right gentlemen, "Come in out of the wet." Or as the callow Canadian conductor once said to the passenger standing, on the platform, "*Come into the waggin most ye'll get knocked out thar.*" These Democrats had better come into the wagon, for assuredly they will get hurt outside. Already their party has been badly run over. Let them come in and stand shoulder to shoulder with loyal men, and when the news thereof reaches Richmond Jeff. Davis will pack his little valise for foreign parts, and Memminger, who is hunting scraps of paper all through the Confederacy, on Capt. Cuttle's principle of "when found make a *note of*," will issue himself as foreign exchange. All this, if these Democrats mean what they say, but if as we fear is the case with some of them, they come into the Union ranks as Lee came into Pennsylvania, on a rebel errand, the invasion will work them harm; they will find their Gettysburg.

We give a very full and important report of the doings of the Assessors' Convention at Cleveland.

The news from Grant's command by telegraph and correspondence is of a highly interesting character.

The news from Charleston is highly encouraging. The storm has proved too much for the rebel obstructions, which have been lifted bodily and broken up by the action of the waves. There is believed now to be a chance for Dahlgren to "sail in," if such be his disposition. Our last advices stated that it was the current rumor in the fleet that a celebrated dentist was at work upon the Admiral's teeth, and that when this was finished the warm work would begin. That was what the blue jackets were saying, week before last. Possibly the Admiral is getting ready to go ashore at Charleston, an operation that requires preparation on the part of your old tar.

FROM BLOOMINGTON.

Meeting of the Illinois State Board of Education.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15, 1863.

The State Board of Education met in semi-annual session at Bloomington on Wednesday last. The following members were present: W. H. Wells, W. H. Green, Colonel T. J. Picket, W. M. Hatch, Perkins Bass, and J. P. Brooks, State Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

In the absence of the President, W. H. Wells, of Chicago, was appointed Chairman.

The Committee on Officers and Teachers recommended the permanent appointment of William L. Pillsbury as Principal of the Model School, connected with the State Normal University, at a salary of $1,000 per annum; and of Miss Marion Hammond as Assistant Teacher, at a salary of $550. The Principal was authorized to employ L. B. Kellogg for the remaining part of the year at a salary not exceeding $500 per annum. The recommendations were adopted.

The Board decided that five per cent. of the gross income from every source shall, in future, be set aside as a sinking fund, invested in 5-20 bonds, and to be used in any emergency for extra expences needed in the Normal University.

It was also decided that when the number of students in the University shall amount to 250, that no more shall be admitted from any county which may be represented by ten students. It was stated as a justification of this decision, that all the counties will soon be fully represented, and that then it will be impossible to admit more than the number allowed by law—two from each county and one from each representative district.

Several bills were approved, and claims long outstanding were adjusted.

The Grammar of W. H. Wells was adopted as a text book for use in the University.

A committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Goudy, W. H. Green, Newton Bateman, J. S. Moulton and W. M. Hatch was appointed to investigate the disbursement of the $65,000 appropriated two years ago by the Legislature for the use of the University.

The Board then adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Australasia from Liverpool, Dec. 5th, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

She brings the following additional intelligence:

A great storm of three days duration had proved most disastrous to England, both on land and sea. The damage done to property is extensive, and the coast was strewn with wrecks.

At Holy Head fifty-four bodies floated into the harbor.

A letter in the London *Daily News* says it is understood that the new rebel privateer Rappahannock, is still believed to be at Calais. She is very fast, and the writer charges that it is well understood at Sheerness what she was intended for.

The Pope of Rome had received a deputation from the Confederates, who presented letters from Jeff. Davis. It is believed that the reception had no official character, and that the letter was merely complimentary.

A great meeting was held at Preston, and passed resolutions in favor of continuing neutral.

It is reported that an undoubted ram was lately launched at Hull, with steam up, and immediately put to sea with sundry Southern looking gentlemen.

It is also reported that there is danger of complications between France and America, owing to California and Sonora supplying the Mexicans with arms.

The war steamers recently sold by the British Admiralty, in addition to the Victor, are Rappahannock, were the Phoenix, Cyclops and Amphion—the latter a twenty-six-gun screw frigate. It is feared they are intended for the rebels.

Austria and Prussia have offered to abide by the treaty of 1852, as regards the crown of Denmark. Great Britain will advise Denmark to make concessions, and thereby remove all anger and hostilities.

Denmark will regard the entrance of Federal troops into Holstein as a declaration of war. The Federal Diet, however, is not yet determined to carry out coercive measures.

Cotton closed with a decline of ¼@½d.

Fould's financial statement shows that the accumulated deficits now reach 972,000,000f, and a loan of 300,000,000f is proposed. The Mexican expenses during the year will reach 210,000,000f.

Three ships are fitting out to blockade the western coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

The bourse is firm at 67.10.

The position of the Dano-German question is unchanged. England and Russia are making movements for a pacific adjustment of it.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British Crown lawyers have announced the condemnation of the British bark "Spring Bok" by the New York District Court as illegal and vexatious, and Lord Lyons is to remonstrate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool Dec. 2d, and Queenstown 3d, arrived this morning.

Flour was steady. Wheat firm; holders ask higher rates. Corn firmer and 6d higher. LATER—Thursday.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions closed dull, and tendency downward.

The Bank of England advanced the rates of interest to 7 and then to 8, causing a depression in funds.

Escaped from Libby Prison.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Two Union prisoners, Capt. H. T. Arnold, of the 51st Indiana, and Lieut. J. T. Shelton, of the 17th Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison a week ago [illegible]